PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,844—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th Oct.	EGYPT	7912	.....	..
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9451
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
30th* ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	..
20th ,,	MALWA	10,883	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7961	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9950
18th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and none will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to those regulations, which are imperative under the Sanitary Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Feby.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	...
23rd March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
9th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
23rd ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
30th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
6th April.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
13th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
4th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
11th May.	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528 ,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
City of Athens	5594	Nov. 2	Nov. 16
Trafford Hall	5321	,, 19	Dec. 3
City of York	7705	,, 22	,, 8
City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	,, 18
City of Agra	4908	,, 18	,, 30
City of Madras	4694	Jan. 9, 1910	...
City of Manchester	5554	,, 14	Jan. 29 1910

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES;

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class, Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class, only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
To Suez	413	627	319	462	347	517
,, Port said	446	677	352	512	380	572
,, Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578	935	429	649	495	770
,, Liverpool	905	990	462	704	517	792
,, London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	489	*809	570	*920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s Steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
G. City of Athens	5600	..	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	.....
G. City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	4672	6th April	.....
G. City of Glasgow	6457	..	15th April
G. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
G. City of Manchester	5554	..	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	.....
G. City of Karachi	5537	...	31st May
G. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
(,, Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— ,, Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 7th Oct.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,671	Fri. 8th Oct.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 11th Oct.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*
MADURA	2,510	Mon. 11th Oct.	11 a. m.	V.M. & D.**

† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
** Veraval, Maugrole and Dwarka.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 7th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomers, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 9th Oct.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 11th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arabean, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

5th October, 1909.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	28th Oct., 1909
SALAZIE	6,147	Magnen	25th Nov., ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	30th Dec. ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,363	Rigaler	29th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,828	Combin	27th Feb. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	8th Oct. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,363	Rigaler	6th Nov. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,719	.....	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, 1909
KOERBER	5,433	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th ,, 1909
AFRICA	4,719	.....	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	E. Nitsche	6,04[illegible]	25th Oct. 1909,

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	.....	...
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	.....	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. FERDINAND	6014	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Reinarz	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES, ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 385 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 577-8 ,, 750 *
Single Class to London ..... ,, 480 ,, 685 *
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 767-8 ,, 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* KAISER	2,800	von Holdt	14th Oct.
† SOMALI	2,600	Greive	28th Oct.
* PRAESIDENT	3,400	Muhlbauer	11th Nov.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th September, 1909.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,

Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:

PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.
DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.

RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sawlai Motilal, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

FLOORING TILES,
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps. Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA Ddocks.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

STANDARD PHOTOGRAPHIC, DRAWING AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS

Are supplied at very moderate rates BY THE

PHOTO STORES CO., LTD.

(CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.)

SOLE AGENTS:—
OF "JONGLA PLATES AND PAPERS."
FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

ADDRESS:— KALBADEVI ROAD, near Jambulvadi, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: "PISOKO."

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. [illegible] may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an Immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	...	...	... Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	...	...	... Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the removal of the Electric Installation, Machinery and Plant, &c., of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, from No. 2, Green Street, Fort, to Tamarind Lane, Fort. Intending Tenderers may inspect both these premises any day between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Tenders should be submitted as early as possible to The General Manager, The "Bombay Gazette," Limited, who reserves to himself the right to reject any Tender without assigning any cause.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ASSAYE," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, ex "SUNDA," are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

S. S. "CREEVE HALL."

ARRIVED ON 4TH OCTOBER, 1909.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Mesers. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 4th October, 1909.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Share-holders will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank in Hummum Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 16th October, 1909, at 5 P.M. (S.T.), to transact the following Business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report.
2. To appoint Directors in place of all the Directors who retire under Clause 66 of the Articles of Association but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
JAINARAYEN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

DOWN and UP EXPRESS TRAINS for Poona Races will run on 9th, 11th, 16th, 18th and 23rd October, 1909, to the revised time table shown below:—

WITH FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS.

Down Train.	H. M.	Up Train.	H. M.
Bombay, V. T...Dep.	11 15	Poona .....Dep.	19 15
Poona .....Arr.	14 35	Bombay, V. T. Arr.	23 0

WITH SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS.

Down Train.	H. M.	Up Train.	H. M.
Bombay, V. T...Dep.	10 40	Poona .....Dep.	19 45
Poona .....Arr.	14 5	Bombay, V.T. Arr.	23 35

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1909.

THE TRICUMDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation.)

THE UNDERSIGNED in consultation with Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal (Mortgagee) invites offers for the purchase of the Tricumdas Mills (including land, buildings, machinery, etc). In case he considers any offer to be fair and proper one he will lay it before the Court for sanction that it should be accepted. For further particulars apply to the undersigned,

R. D. SHIVENA,
Official Liquidator.

High Court, Bombay.
2nd October, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of COOVERJI DAMJI, late of Bombay, Goghari Carpenter, Hindu inhabitant—Deceased.

1 RAMCHANDRA NAROTAM, 2 OODHAVJI DHANJIBHAI, 3 GANPAT VITHAL, 4 ANANDJI PURSHOTAM, 5 PURSHOTAM NAROTAM and 6 NAGARDAS VITHALDAS, all of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, by Caste Goghari Carpenters, the 1st, 2nd and 5th residing at Bapu Khote Street and the 3rd, 4th and 6th at Falkland Road, Bhandarwara respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay, the legal representatives of RAJI VAJI, wife of ANANDJI PURSHOTAM.—Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

WITNESS, Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and nine and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 28th day of September, 1909.
Messrs. HUGLOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HONORARY SURGEON to be FILLED up in November, 1909. Applications should be sent to the undersigned by the 15th October, 1909.

H.P. DIMMOCK, M.D., Lieut-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Senior Medical Officer,
J. J. Hospital.

POONA NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

MONDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1909.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 6th September 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALES of 2,400 Tons of MYSORE SANDALWOOD, 1909, will be held as follows:—

Shimoga District—18th to 28th November, Kadur—29th November to 2nd December. Hassan—6th December, Bangalore—9th December, and Mysore—13th to 18th December.

2. Particulars of lots and quantities of each kind, will be published in October, 1909, in the "Mysore Gazette."

M. MUTTLANNAH,
Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion:—12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions:—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 18 "care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 9¼d. to 1s. 4⅝d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mocs Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables, Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Break fast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardiner 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James' Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Re. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED At once FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, not less than three bedrooms. Apply Major KELLY, 126th Rifles, Watson's Annexe.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1875.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

RECITAL OF SACRED MUSIC

IN

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT,

ON

THURSDAY, 7TH OCTOBER, AT 6-30 P. M.

Collection in Aid of the

CHURCH IMPROVEMENT FUND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
21 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of an Immoveable property situate at Kandawadi, Negdevi Lane, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Harischund Roopchund, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Kamlabai, widow of Harischund Padurang and Gajnad Harischunder and Balwant Harischunder, both Minors, represented by their guardian appointed by the High Court.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under the power of sale given by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of September, 1908, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property on THURSDAY, 7th October, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 193 square yards, or thereabouts together with an unfinished tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum, Nagdevi, out of Fort, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7745 and under Municipal House Ward D No. 871, Street No. 12, Kandavi Street and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east Nagdevi Lane, on the south by the property of Madhavram Pandurang, on the north by the property of Ganpatrao Pandurang, and on the south by the property of St. Thomas.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Chitnis Motilal and Manceklal, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th October, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Property at Babula Tank Road, now in the occupation of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy as a tenant and used by him as a tent-factory.

Under instructions from H.H. the Agakhan, the mortgagee, the undermentioned property will be put up for sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Dorabji Pestonji Patel, the mortgagor, at the premises, at Babula Tank, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October, 1909, at 4-30 p.m (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
Babula Tank Property.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax ground with the dwellinghouse and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at or on Babula Tank Road in the registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,982 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 144, New No. 1327, Old Survey No. 2495, New Survey No. 3653, and bounded on the east by a public lane or road called Babula Lane, on or towards the west by the Babula Tank, on or towards the north by the public road called Babula Tank Road, and on or towards the south by a house and premises of Mirza Mahomed Khan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, H. H. the Agakhan, at 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1909.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

Metal Mart Dept:—

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

All sections from 4in. by 1¼in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA

of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.

THE NEW 12-14 H. P.

Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.

LIVE AXLE

F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.

PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.

RELIABLE and easy to handle;

LIGHT on tyres.

ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power

F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,

P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciallity.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET,
(Opposite Lipton's).

"TOWN KIT."

FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. 22-8 complete

FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. 15-8 Do.

FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. 10-8 Do.

Latest Fashion Details

Experienced Cutter Employed.

Made to Order.

Apply for samples and self-measure-forms, To

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure You get WILKINSON'S

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Robert Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:

2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Honskong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	(Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla.	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newara Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritzar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE is now OPENED at MUMBADEVI.

CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyona	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fangtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, greaseless

Icilma Fluor Cream

protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.

Of all good Chemists and Stores:—

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

FOR SALE.

1. PRINTING MACHINE.

Size Quad Crown, Double Motion, Tumbler pattern, Improved Main's Patent, by Messrs, Harrild and Sons, in good working order.

1 PRINTING MACHINE, Size Quad Demy, Double Motion, Tumbler pattern, Improved Main's Patent, by Messrs. Harrild and Sons, in good working order.

These machines may be inspected at the Electric Printing Works of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—1. Half the amount must be deposited immediately the purchase is decided, and the balance before removal.

2. Removal of the machine by the purchaser must be effected at his own cost within two days after purchase is decided.

W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,

IMPORTERS OF

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY AND SAW MILL SUPPLIES.

Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws,
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,
Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,
Dimension Saws,
Grinding and Sharpening Machines,
ETC.

SHOWROOM:
4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Re. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Twice a week.—Two insertions. Re. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Once only.—Re. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

WANTED.

FINANCIAL PARTNER or PARTNERS, to join advertiser and work a paying mineral concession. Share in undertaking to broker capable of forming a syndicate.—Apply, Box No. 3422 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

ABOUT 4,000 square feet of office room over the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Parr Smith & Co, open to West, North and East.

Particulars from:—

LEACH & WEBORNY.
Rampart Row.
Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTIES situated at Colaba, Fort, Byculla, Grant Road, Parel, Worlee, Cumballa Hill, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Dadar, Mahim, &c., &c., and VACANT PLOTS at different localities. For further particulars apply to—

MESSRS. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR CLUB BLEND,

See that it is in a Square Bottle and bears the OLD LAMP Trade mark.

To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. LAZARUS'S
SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen

FULL DIRECTIONS GIVEN IN WRAPPER

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. Lazarus & Co., Medical Hall, Benares.

In bottles, at Rs. 1-4 each; box and packing, 2 as

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Med. Estabt., writes:—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, etc. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Jalsa, Deccan.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discount.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	" 13 12	" 17 8
Quarterly	" 7 8	" 9 0
Monthly	" 2 8	" 3 0

MOFUSSI

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING, [4TH OCT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
164 Bars Silver..	2,99,698	London	International Bank
864 Bars Silver..	8,27,112	do	Chartered Bank
244 Bars Silver..	2,60,596	do	Mercantile Bank
Box Sovs	2,250	Aden	M Mahomed
Gold Coins	5,100		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 1st October, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	17	19,378
B. B. & C. I. Railway	33	39,435

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 20th July.

Money :—

The cash balances of the Bank of Bombay has increased by Rs 52 lacs.

Exchange :—

The Exchange Market is steady. Rates are 1-4 for Telegraphic Transfers as well as Bank Demand, and 1 4 5-32 to 1 4 3-16 for 3 months' sight Credit Bills. For Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

On demand on London		1s. 4d.
Demand Draft		1s. 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d.	
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d. to 1s. 4 5-16d.	
Do 2 months' sight—France	169 1-4	
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138 1-4	
Hongkong—30 days' sight	129 3-4	
Yokohama—30 days' sight	151 1-4	
Shanghai—30 days' sight	173 1-2	

Government Paper :—

This market opened at 94s. 7-16d. for the settlement on 2nd November, and was maintained at that level throughout the day. Cash Paper kept 3-16 per cent. higher. Only a small business is reported. The opening rates in Calcutta were advised as 94 9-16 and 94 7-16, respectively, for ready and forward delivery within a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94-10	Quiet.
1st Settlement	„	94-7	

Bullion :—

Bar Silver in London was unchanged on Saturday last at 23 3-4 for spot as well as forward delivery in 2 months. Private telegrams stated that a small business was done and that the market closed steady. The American rates was unaltered at 51 3-8. Our local market opened at 59-15, ex duty for ready as well as October delivery, declined to 59-13, but rallied at the close to 59-14. The November settlement was quoted 3 annas higher. A large business was transacted to day.

The following are the closing prices for Gold Bars :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	7	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	1	3
Silver ex Dutz—Ready	59	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	59	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	1	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened steady with prices quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 above Saturday's closing rates. Sellers are by no means keen, and there has been a good demand by exporters for Oomras, Khandeish and January delivery fine M. G. Bengals. A large business has been done and the market closes firm to under.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...294	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...276	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...265-6	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Dumangaum-Pulgaon	269	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	...254-5	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	...254-5	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	...240	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...232	„ „
Fine. M. G. Khandeish	...240	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...233	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...237	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...242	Nov. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...212 1-2	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns ...	...263	Apl-May „
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...276	„ „

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 4,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·04	7·00	6·99	6·98
—01	—01	—02	—02
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May**	**May-June.**	**June.-July.**
6·98	6·98	6·98	6·98	6·97
—02	—01	—01	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—

The market is firm with a good enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	9	0 B. T.
Oct.	„	9	0	0 R. T.
April-May	„	8	5	0 „

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet and prices are easier. Little doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	6	11	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow „ ...	„	7	4	0 „
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	7	2	0 „
Brown Delhi, April-May ...	„	7	1	0 R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	41	8 0
White Khandeish... ...	„	46	0 0

Tone—Easier.

POPPYSEED —

October.	Rs.	9	8	0 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

CASTORSEED :—

Ready	Rs.	31	8	0
October	„	6	7	0 R. T.
Apl.-May	„	6	1	0 „

Tone—Steadier.

COTTONSEED :—

Ready ... — ...	Rs.	23	0	0
Dec.-Jan.	„	22	4	0

Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Jan.-Feb....	Rs.	38	0	0

Tone—Quiet.

SAWAREED :—

October-Nov.	Rs.	5	15	0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

White Delhi, Oct.	Rs.	5	14	0 R.T.
White-Delhi, April-May	— „	5	4	0 „
Soft Red...	„	37	0	0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,477 1-2
India	66
Indian Specie	51 1-2

Mills :—

Swan Mills	230
Century	280
Crescent	90
David ... ... —	403 1-4
Empress...	245
Howard and Bullough	400
Kohinoor...	730
Manockji Petit	3,390 (Uncorat)
Standard	1,090
Emperor Edward Mills	800

Presses :—

New Mofussil	775

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co	285
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	100
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149
Colaba Land and Mill	1,115
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	14

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	113
Ahmedabad-Prantej	602 1-2
Tapti-Valley	432 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	1,957	bales.
Wheat	14,126	cwts.
Linseed	1,387	„
Rapeseed	1,198	„
Gingellyseed	1,544	„
Poppyseed...	200	„
Groundnuts	283	„
Castorseed	4,071	„
Rice	9,890	„
Myrabollams	1,145	„
Cottonseed...	1,176	„
Mowraseed...	843	„
Gram	1,221	„
Joowar	38	„
Maize	129	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 2nd October 1909 as compared with the statement of the 25th September 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 25. Rs.	Sept. 16. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	42,97,153	44,71,888
Public Deposits at Branches ...	51,79,256	42,45,142
Other Deposits ...	11,99,07,281	12,93,11,046
Post Bills ...	9,766	9,766
Sundries ...	18,84,784	19,13,415
Rs....	15,15,78,192	16,02,51,257
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,31,87,914	1,27,23,418
Other authorised Securities.	14,33,968	15,67,030
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,25,92,675	1,24,36,537
Loans do. do.	4,00,67,750	4,38,57,383
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,36,64,235	1,40,44,749
Dead Stock ...	3,02,542	3,02,542
Stamps ...	4,540	4,419
Bullion ...	3,96,758	3,85,896
Balances with other Banks.	14,93,624	12,38,733
Sundries ...	1,52,781	1,85,187
Cash ...	6 82,81,405	7,85,05,363
	15,15,78,192	16,02,51,257

THE POONA BANK.

New Shares well Subscribed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 4.

The Poona Bank, Limited, which was originally started with a capital of five lakhs, made up of 5,000 shares, called for an increased new capital of five lakhs. The tenders remained open till the 30th September last. At a meeting of the Directors, yesterday, the tenders for the further shares were opened and it was found that applications for double the amount called for had been received, viz., ten lakhs. Applications were from different parts of India. The Directors however resolved to issue from one to ten new shares to only people belonging the middle and lower classes of modest resources, and muscular capitalists who have applied for shares are restricted in a similar manner.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 4.

Monday evening.—3 1-2 per cent. Government Paper was Rs. 94-8 X. The share market is dull.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Ville de la Ciotat," October 6.

The following is the list of passengers from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. "Villa de la Ciotat" on the 6th October at 2 p.m. Passengers will be landed at Ballard Pier at about 4 p.m.:—

Adkins, Mr
Berg, Mr M
Brooke, Col
Bowack, Mr H H
Bowack, Mrs H H
Bhadhide, Mr and Mrs
Birdwood, Capt and Mrs
Blakeney, Miss
Bloch, Mr
Clarke, Mr and Mrs Stanley
Chalavignac, Mr E
Craster, Mrs
Casteres, Mr de
Chrichton, Mrs
Cantin, Mr P A L
Cantin, Mrs
Carr, Mr L
Cox, Mr S
Daly, Mrs
Dick, Col
Dick, Mrs
Droz, Mr
Dossoyne, Mr
Dadysett, Mr N D
Davidson, Mr E H
Forsyth, Mrs
Fernandes, Mr C J
Fredelis, Mr and Mrs
Farlane, Mr M
Fane, Capt C
Garvie, Lt-Col and Mrs
Grezoux, Mr and Mrs and family
Green, Mr T C
Gonchalli, Mr M H
Grant, Mr J E R
Harris, Mr F W
Heath, Mrs
Harris, Mr J M
Heath, Mr
Hood, Mr
Henry, Mr and Mrs W D
Illus, Mrs
Jane, Capt C
Jujuthay, Mr
Joshi, Mr and Mrs
Lewin, Mr C O
Jeskins, Mrs
Kirkwood, Mr J
McFarlane, Mr
Martyn, Mr G S
Montgomery, Mr
Mooney, Mr G
Mahony, Mrs
Miranda, Mr de
Meyer, Mr J
Mehta, Mr and Mrs H M
Metherley, Mr
Murzban, Mr J B
Muir, Lt J H
Nickolson, Mrs and infant
Phillips, Mr A
Paterson, Mr
Pudomjee, Mr
Paterson, Lt
Patheria, Mr
Roussel, Mr and Mrs
Roberts, Mr J C
Rayner, Mr A J
Renoux, Mr
Schelling, Mr A
Sullivan, Miss
Servia, Mr C M
Saher, Dr
Skewe, Lt
Tanner, Col J A
Volkart, Mr
Vakil, Mr and Mrs Framroz
White, Mr and Mrs O
Westropp, Col G R C
Waller, Rev E M
Ward, Mr C
Wills, Mr R G

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 5th October.

351.—Detail for the week ending 9th instant.

To-day Wednesday 6th instant—For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

II. "D" Coy. Parade behind the Telegraph Quarters Wadby Road at 5-45 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 8th instant—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

352.—Issue of Arms.—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to Members of the Corps at Headquarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements at once.

353.—The New Forage Caps are ready for issue. Members are requested to draw them at once and to return their old caps at the time of issue.

354.—Musketry.—Wednesday 6th inst.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for practice for the Viceroy's Cup Competition.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

355.—A meeting of Officers and N. C. Officers will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday next, the 7th instant. All are particularly requested to attend.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

IN the final match in the William Younger competition Upper Burma beat Lower Burma by three to love.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BANDRA.

MARRIAGE.

EDWARDS—RICHES—October 2, at St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill, Bombay, by the Revd. W. F. M. Hamerton, assisted by the Revd. A. L. G. Wardell, Military Chaplain, Sangor, Osborne George, only son of C. A. G. Edwards, of "The Rims", Eastleigh, Hampshire, to Nina Thea, only daughter of the late Cuthbert Harry Riches and Mrs. Scott Smith of Pali Hill, Bandra. (Home papers please copy.)

CALCUTTA.

DEATH.

MATHIAS—September 30, at Ballygunge, Calcutta, Mary, aged 2 years, the dearly loved infant daughter of Lieut. Colonel L. J. Mathias, Indian Army, and of Mrs. Mathias.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNRIGG—September 26, at Coimbatore, the wife of the Rev. E. G. Brownrigg, of a son, still-born.

McGREGOR—September 26, at the Jumna Mission, Allahabad, the wife of D. A. McGregor, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., of a son.

RUSSELL—September 21, at Jubbulpore, the wife of W. R. P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

WARDLE—September 28, at Ranchi, Bengal, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wardle, twins (boy and girl).

MARRIAGE.

HOOPER—COOLING—September 28, at the Wesleyan Church, Royapettah, by the Revs. C. H. Monahan, M. A., and C. Pollard, M. A., J. Stirling M. Hooper, Wesleyan Missionary, Triplicane, to S. Rosalind Cooling, daughter of the late John Cooling, B. A.

DEATHS.

SHERIDAN—September 27, at the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, Jessie Deborah, wife of F. H. Sheridan, Sergeant of Police, and only daughter of Mrs. G. M. Prichard, of St. John's Hill, Bangalore, expired from hyperpyrexia, age 25 years.

SNAIZE—September 27, at Rajahmundry, Annie Lenora Henrietta nee Brady, aged 38 years, the beloved wife of James A. M. Snaize, of Samalkot, Godavery District, and the last great grand-daughter of the late Mr. Von Sonstone, a Governor of the Dutch East Indies.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 30m; Sun sets 6h. 25m. High water 3·30m. 3·16a. Low water, 9·24m. 9·18a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
Sports, St. Mary's School, Byculla.
Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p. m.

Maxim : "Frugality is a fair fortune and industry a good estate."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, October 6.—Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, Marine lines ground, 5-20, p. m. Rovers Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p. m. Sun rises 6h. 31m. Sun sets 6h. 24m High water 4·43m.; 4·22a. Low water 11·7m. 10·34a.

Thursday, October 7.—Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p. m. Y. M. C. A. Open Air Entertainment, 9-15 p.m. Y. M. C. A. Popular Open Air Entertainment, 9-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m., Sun sets, 6h. 28m., High water, 6-13m.. 5-55a.; Low water, 1-1a.

Friday, October 8.—English mail due to arrive. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p.m. Sun rises 6h. 31m. Sun sets 6h. 22m. High water 7·45m. 7·46a., Low water 0·14m. 2·20a.

Saturday, October 9.—Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company General Meeting, Bank Street, 3-30 p. m. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p. m. Popular Lantern Lecture "An Evening with Mars" by Mr. J. D. Bharda, B.A., at the Y. M. C. A. Sun rises 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water 8·49m. 8·56a., Low water 1·40m. 3·9a.

Sunday, October 10.—18th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises 6h. 31m. Sun sets 6h. 21m. High water 9·34m. 9·42a.; Low water 2·39m. 3·41a.

HONORARY ASSISTANT SURGEON TO THE VICEROY.—Mr. Pallooji Hormusji Dadachanji has been appointed honorary Assistant Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy.

THE MILL STRIKE.—The Jacob Sassoon Mill was closed yesterday. The management have put up a notice on the gate of the mill intimating that the mill was closed. The idea was to find out what number of men are desirous of returning to work.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During September the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,015. Among them the number of new admission was 654; classified as stated below :—Bhattias, 83 ; Vanias, 99 ; Brahmins, 136; Lohanas, 55 ; other castes 281. The average daily attendance was 101.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S DISPENSARY.—During September, the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,830. Among them the number of new admissions was 441, classified as stated below :—Men 141, women 120, children 180. The average daily attendance was 61.

Y. M. C. A. ENTERTAINMENT.—On Thursday next, October 7th at 9·15 p.m. a Popular Open Air Entertainment will be given on the Tennis Court at the Central Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse road, Fort. An excellent and varied programme has been arranged and the Concert promises to be distinctly popular. Admission, one Rupee ; soldiers and sailors in uniform, half price.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day :—

March	Silver Myrtles ... ... Carl Ball
Overture	Fra Diavolo ..... Auber
Czardas No. 2...	..... G. Michiels
Selection.....	La Fille Du Regt..... Donizetti
Valse	Auf Glatten Flute... H. Starke
Selection	The Earl and the Girl ..... Ivan Caryll
Idyl	...The Glow Worm ..... Paul Lincke

AN "AT HOME" AT SIR MUNGULDAS HOUSE.—There was a fairly good attendance of ladies and gentlemen, European and native, at Sir Munguldas House, Girgaum Back Road, an Saturday evening last, on the occasion of the "At Home" held by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharpe, Director of Public Instruction, for the Teachers' Association of Bombay. The Chairman of the Association thanked Mr. Sharpe for the interesting gathering for which they were indebted to him, and for the valuable assistance which he cheerfully rendered to the Association. The proceedings of the evening terminated after light refreshments.

A NEW PARSI SANITARIUM AT DEOLALI.—The ceremony of opening a new Parsi sanitarium at Deolali, for which Mr. Bapuji Dorabji Daruvalla had contributed Rs. 20,000, was performed on Friday last, writes a correspondent. The sanitarium consists of four blocks, which will provide accommodation for four families. It is hoped the new sanitarium will add materially to the facilities afforded for the benefit of the Parsis by the large sanitarium built by Mr. Ruttonji Jamshetdji Dubash at Deolali at a cost of Rs. 50,000. Shums-ul-Ulama Dastur Darab Peshotun Sanjana, performed the grand thanksgiving ceremony on Friday, and expressed his satisfaction at the benefaction provided by Mr. Daruvalla for his co religionists at that hill station.

DEATH OF A LADY PARSI PAINTER.—The death is announced of a Parsi lady painter, Miss Meherbai Pestonji Kharegat, which took place in Bombay in the forty-fourth year of her age. She was an artistic, painter, and her skill in painting on silks and satins was much admired by Parsis, among whom she had a large private practice. She had obtained several medals for her artistic skill. She was also a good painter of full-size portraits, and the assiduity in her work brought in a large income. Her father, the late Mr. Pestonji Kharegat, was well-known in Bombay as an independent auditor of accounts. One of her brothers, Mr. Muncherji Pestonji Kharegat, an old Civilian, is at present Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, and acted for sometime as a Judge of the Bombay High-Court. Her other brother, Lieut. Colonel Merwanji Kharegat, has retired on pension from the Indian Medical Service and at present practises in Bombay.

IN MEMORIAM.—The Contractors' Hall in the Anjumani fire-temple at Dhobi Talao was filled by a large gathering of Parsi ladies, gentlemen and children, on Sunday evening, on the occasion of a "jusseu" or thanksgiving ceremony in memory of Bai Avabai Petit, who died on the 3rd October 1907. She was the mother of the present Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, and had built chawls which are let at nominal rent to poor Parsi families, the members of which in grateful recognition of her generosity, had got up the "Jusseu" or thanksgiving ceremonies, which were proformed by Naib Dastur Menocherji Jamaspji Jamaspasana. At the conclusion of the religious portion of the ceremonies, the girls of the Zoroastrican Girls' Union recited a special hymn composed for the occasion. Mr. Jehangir Jamsetji Vimadalal, Solicitor, afterwards presided at a meeting held in a hall, when several discourses were delivered by Naib Dastur Menocherji, Miss Motibai Edulji Batlivalla, and others.

SUSPICIOUS FIRE IN BOMBAY.

Eknath Hairoba, a Hindu, passing along Bhuleshroad at 7-30 p.m. on Sunday, noticed a fire on the first floor of a house and raised an alarm. He and others ran up and finding some clothing and carpets on fire poured water over the burning articles and put out the fire. At the same time a fire was also discovered on the second floor of the same house where two matresses, which had been laid across on an easy chair, with a lighted candle underneath in a corner, were found burning. This fire was also put out by the same persons. Four fire-engines arrived on the scene but were not utilized. Police enquiries show that the tenants of the first floor locked their rooms and went to Apollo Bunder at 3-30 p.m. The look on their door is missing. Clothing, carpets, etc., of the value of Rs. 150 were damaged by fire and water. The second floor tenant, with his family, left Bombay about fifteen days ago, since when he has visited the room every four or five days. He was last seen there on the 28th September. His room, which had been locked, was found open and the lock lying on the floor. The damage in his room is estimated at Rs. 10. The owner of the property is Yeshmantrao Ramnath who resides at Khattar Gully. He came into possession of the building about twenty months ago by virtue a decree of the High Court. The property is valued at Rs. 25,000 and is not insured.

BAZAR IN THE TOWN HALL.

THE annual sale of embroidery and fancy-work articles in connection with the Girls' Friendly Society was held at a Bazar in the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon, under the superintendance of Mrs. Dimmock, Vice-President of the Society. The stalls were testefully arranged. Among them was the Diocison stall under the supervision of Mrs. Dimmock, who was assisted by Mrs. Nash, Mrs. C. N. Wadia and Mrs. Foster. The Byculla Branch stall was presided over by Mrs. Kennelly and Mrs. David Smith. The Holy Trinity Branch stall was in the charge of Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Forbes Smith. There were brave tubs in the respective charge of Miss Savage and Miss Millard. The refreshment-stall was managed under the direction of Mrs. Ball, who was assisted by several ladies, Mrs. Novis and Mrs. Maughan among them.

One stall was specially set apart for the girls' training scheme fund. The scheme is still under discussion, the idea being to train girls for domestic service. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Palmer, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, takes a considerable interest in the development of this scheme.

A promenade concert was also arranged. The selections were played by the Victoria Band, solos by Mr. Eugene Leahy and a violin solo by Mrs. Portlock.

The flower-stall formed one of the most attractive features of the show under the guidance of Mrs. Ashton-Street and was well patronized.

Mrs. Beaman declared the Bazar open, and in doing so hoped that the ladies who had taken so much trouble in arranging it would be well repaid for their kindly exertions.

MAHOMEDAN RUNS AMOCK.

YESTERDAY afternoon at 6 o'clock a Mahomendan, a sea-faring man, ran amock and most brutally murdered a Mogul child, injured a baby and an ayah and subsequently killed himself at Grant Road. It appears that about two months ago a Mahomedan went to the bungalow of a Mogul next to the London Hotel and asked him to discharge an ayah who was his wife. He was told to go away. He appeared again at the bungalow when the servants thrashed him and sent him off saying that next time he went there he would be handed over to the police. Yesterday afternoon about six o'clock he saw the ayah come out of the compound of the bungalow with two young children. One was a child of eight years and another a baby in arms. The accused rushed to the child and stabbed her in the abdomen and killed her on the spot; he then went near the ayah who was carrying the baby in her arms and was about to slaughter it when Mr. Jamaspji Naoroji of the London Hotel ran up and saved the baby. The Mahomedan ran after Mr. Jamaspji who ran for his life. The ayah escaped with a cut on her wrist and the baby with a wound on the lip. Jamaspji then took a big stick from the London Hotel and ran after the accused who ran into the compound of the Mogul's bungalow where other children were playing. They all ran into the house and the murderer who was followed by a crowd at this time inflicted several wounds in his own abdomen which rendered him senseless. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was in a precarious condition.

PROPOSED MARATHA HALL.

At a meeting held at Dadar of the backward Maratha communities under the presidency of Mr. H. A. Chavan Gauker the following resolutions were passed :—

(1) That this meeting approves of the conduct of a certain section of the Marathas who convened a meeting under the presidency of Sir Bhalchandra requesting Government for a site of land for the proposed Maratha Hall. That this meeting respectfully submits that in the event of Government being pleased to grant such a site, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will be pleased to insist that other members of the backward Maratha communities, viz., Kunbis, Gawades, Bhandaris, Malis, Agris, Kolis etc. will also have access to it, and that a representative body of Trustees from the above castes be appointed to manage the proposed Hall.

(2) That looking to the convenience of the mill-hand population, belonging to the different Maratha communities, the proposed Hall should be at Parel, Chinchpoogly or Dadar. That as each community has already its Halls or Dharmashallas in the City, the said Hall be a general Maratha Hall.

After the passing of these resolutions a few speakers and the Chairman addressed the meeting. Mr. Bhiwaji Ramji Nare offered the sum of Rs.2,000 towards the erection of the proposed Hall, if it were managed on the lines suggested in the above resolutions.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. KINCAID.

On Saturday night, at Poona, a farewell dinner was given to Mr. Kincaid, I. C. S., Sessions Judge of Poona, at Jeejeebhoy Castle. Covers were laid for 40, amongst those present were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Carmichael, the Hon. Mr. Nowroji P. Vakil, Mr. Watson, I. C. S., Mr. Robertson, I. C. S., Mr. Swifts, I. C. S., Sirdar Nowroji Padamji, Sirdar Vinchurkar, Mr. Barlee, I. C. S., Captain Steen, Nawab of Wai, Principal Paranjpe, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, and Major Dinshaw D. Khambatta, V. D., K. B., Khan Bahadur Dastur and Davur, Mr. K. A. Ghaswala, Captain Aga Cassimshah, Khan Saheb D. D. Boottee and others.

After the loyal toast was drunk Sir Jamsetjee rose and said :—Gentlemen, Mr. Kincaid comes amongst us to-night with such credentials that it would be very strange if I did not find ample materials for the task entrusted to me. He has now been four years amongst us, and during that time the people of Poona have come to regard him as one of their best friends. A sound lawyer, patient and upright, quick to grasp and decide, he has kept up the high traditions of his office, while his unfailing courtesy and kindness have won for him the affectionate regard of those around him. But, gentlemen, to dispense justice with an even hand is part only of functions of a Judge; the charge of a large district involves matters of administration calling no less for the exercise of those faculties which make a good judge. And in the details is administration. Mr. Kincaid's success has been no less conspicuous. His suggestions for regulating the work of the Bailiffs in Bombay and the Mofusil have earned the encomium of the High Court, and have assumed a practical shape. For a long time past, he has been busy advocating the introduction of the Balbodh in place of the various characters in use in official correspondence, and those who use official correspondence and those who know him will not be surprised if his efforts bear early fruit. Mr. Kincaid belongs to a service which has a long and honourable record behind it. The Civilian has, on the one hand, been hailed as a heaven-born administrator wasting his strength and manhood in a "land of regrets," and on the other denounced as a sun-dried bureaucrat administering the courtesy between such times as he can spare from golf or shooting. Gentlemen, the Civilian is neither the one nor the other. He is a man no more infallible than the rest of us, as much susceptible to the frailties and foibles of mankind, but withal a gentleman, trying to do his duty in the midst of great difficulties, and striving to prove true to the proud traditions of his casts—and as long as that service turns out men of the type of Mr. Kincaid, it can turn a serene countenance to the criticisms of its detractors. But, gentlemen, we are not gathered to-night because Mr Kincaid is a judge, nor that he is an author or oriental scholar. We are gathered here because the man whom we are honouring is above all a gentleman in the true sense of the word. Courteous, upright and kind, anxious to study the ways and wants, studious to respect their customs and prejudices of the people, Mr Kincaid has endeared himself to all classes and communities of this City. These are the qualities, gentlemen, which won for the Englishman of old, the esteem and affection of the people of India. Mr. Justice Beaman lately declared that "few commodities yielded a handsome return in the East than a decent civility to all natives," not that civility which is very often an offensive condescension but a genuine courtesy, and I believe England's rule in India would prove an infinitely easier task, were a little more sympathy infused in her relations with the subject races. Those who labour towards a happier understanding between the two peoples are entitled to our sincere gratitude, and it is as a worker in such a noble cause that we offer to Mr. Kincaid our tribute of affection and admiration. He is going to call himself at the Bar, and if he takes to profession we are sure a brilliant future awaits him and no where will his future career be watched with keener solicitude than by the people of Poona. We wish him success in whatever he undertakes, and hope he will soon return to this city wherein he has made for himself such a large circle of friends and well-wishers.

Mr. Kincaid in replying said :—You, Sir Jamsetji, have very kindly and in too flattering terms alluded to my official work in Poona. As regards the purely judicial work, I can assure you, gentlemen, that I am entitled to no praise. A judge would indeed be guilty of great and culpable negligence if he did not take a little care in deciding cases so admirably presented to him by the Pleaders, of whom K. B. Davar is the official representative. As regards my attempt more strictly to supervise the Bailiff's work I can assure you that the whole credit of such little success as I may have achieved is due to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, His Lordship's enthusiasm for correct procedure, his unwearying efforts to shorten the delays of litigation, to mitigate as far as possible that deferring of hope that maketh the heart sick are—if I may be so impertinent as to criticize even favourably the work of a superior such as to meet the deep gratitude alike of the mofussil Bar, Beach and public. As regards the introduction of Balbodh it came about in this way. After coming from Kathiawar where I had in the course of 7 years learnt to read with some little fluency Guarati manuscripts it caused me great annoyance that I was not able to read the papers which I had to sign and still more the documents of title on which I had to adjudicate. For 2 1-2 years I worked continuously at reading "Mori," with the result that I strained my eyes so severely that I realised that if hereafter I tried to learn to read Canarese I should become so blind that I should end by not being able to read English. It then occured to me that there must be some way out of the difficulty and I thought of Balbodh. I knew that it was used by the educated ladies of Poona. For indeed I once had in my Court the advantage of reading a young Brahman lady's love letters written in that script. I also knew that it was largely used by students in the various colleges. I tried it. I was most loyally supported by my clerks and it has worked admirably. From the District court it has spread to the Sub-courts and now no less than 9 head-quarter Government offices have either adopted or are about to adopt Balbodh. One of these offices is in a Canarese country. So I fondly cherish the dream that some day many years no doubt to come, we shall see one script in all the Government offices from the Quetta mountains to Canara. If my dream is ever realised officers will attain, I firmly believe, a better understanding, not only of the documents that come before them but of the people in the districts committed to their care. And now, gentlemen, let me drop the theme of myself and turn to the far more interesting subject of my hosts. Although as I note with pleasure almost all the communities of Poona have representatives among my hosts, still the greatest number of them including you, Sir Jamsetji, are Parsis. Now really thirty years ago, Mr. Malabari, one of your number, wrote an admirable little book on Gujarati and the Gujaratis. Therein he described the Parsis as being the slaves of custom and superstition. Dastur ridden was his phrase. Well even that most unfriendly critic could not say that now. Indeed hardly less wonderful than the rise of the Japanese has been the rise of the Parsis. In every branch of life as lawyers, as orators, as civil servants, as High Court Judges, eminent Parsis are to be found. There is no door of the Palace of fortune which they have left unforced. In my humble judgment a great destiny awaits your community. For 300 years from the conquest of Alexander to the death of Menander you were ruled either whol

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE Hall Line steamer Crewe Hall, 2,691 tons, Captain J. Mayall, arrived in harbour on Monday, from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

THE steamer Argenfels, 3,561 tons, Captain A. Valkmann, sailed on Monday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons, Captain J. H. Ramson, arrived in harbour on Monday, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal and general.

THE P. & O. Co's. steamer Assaye, 4,338 tons, Captain O. Jones arrived in harbour on Monday, from Shanghai, via intermediate ports and Colombo with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Winkley, Mr. S. N. Winkley, Mr. and Mrs. K. Konroskawa, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. A. Neasazel, Mr. G. H. Evans, Maj. J. K. Forsyth, Mr. A. Mackintosh, Mr. C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Cochrane, Lieut. B. Thomas, Mr. A. C. Cole, Capt. A. T. Marshall, Mr. Jesselsohn, Mr, Mrs. 2 Misses Plowden, and 2 children and 3 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox.....Capt A F Hunt .....R Navy
H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
H I M S Mayo...Comdr...W H Haddleston...R I Marine
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy

In the Stream.

R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr A. Willock ...R I Marine
H I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 4.

Assaye.....1353...Jones .....P & O Co
Britannia.....1909 Hales .....Bo & H S N Co
Hansa.....3794 Collyer .....P & O Co
Iskander.....2936...Benson .....
Celtic King ....2589 Humphrey ...W & A Graham & Co
Crewe Hall....2691.....Mayall.....K Nixon & Co
Haidari.....1563...Gray .....B & P S N Co
Lalpoora...2121.....Fry .....M M & Co
Mohamadi .....1351.....Gore .....B & P S & Co
Rinaldo...2791 Pickering ... .J Finlay & Co
Shah Jehan ...2366 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Safil.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot.....B & H S N Co
Shah Navaz.....2522 ....Denison .....B & H S N Co
Strathness.....2318.....Lamont .....
Worsley Hall....2238...Jenkins.....W & A Graham & Co
Warora.....2565.....Tipper .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chancellor	2958	Donald	Genoa	N F	K N & Co
B Islands	3361	Robertson			M M & Co
C & B Nairang	2862	Corkhill	Calcutta	6-10	T Morrison & Co
D & E Moyori Maru	2737	Richards	Kobe	7-10	N Y Kaisha
H Afavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah	9-10	B & P S N Co
M Courland	760		Ebrahim	G Ports	7-10 Bo S N Co Ld
N Strathblane	2829	Smith	Philadelphia	12-10	R A Willis
O Berra	2591	Elford	Dunkirk	9-10	W & A G &Co
M W D D					
N Lhasa	941	McDiarmid	Karachi	8-10	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool	9-10 W & A Graham & Co
4 Glenedon	3018	Graham	Hamburg	7-10 W & A Graham & Co
5 Harriston	2926	Bain	Genoa	9-10 T Morrison & Co
8 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Bussh	7-10 M M & Co
10&11 Devanha	4785	Powell	Shanghai	13-10 P & O Co
13 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	9-10 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Crewe Hall s	Mayall	Liverpool, Sept 7
	Assaye s	Jones	Shanghai, Sept14
	Bahadur s	Benson	Calcutta, Sept.23

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Bulimba s	Butler	Bussh, &c
	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, &c
	H.M.S. Hyacinth s	Dick	Aden
	Argenfels s	Valkmann	Calcutta

The steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf &c. began to load on Monday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Delta, left Hongkong, on October 2.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer Lombardia, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 2nd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 2nd instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
29	Glenorchy	Natal
Oct.		
2	Okhala	Rangoon
3	Nurani	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—700 cwts rags, P Bhimjee ; 64 cwts condiments, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 163 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co ; 75 bales wool, N Khatau ; 82 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 26 bales wool, G Gungadas ; 122 bales wool, D Nagji and Co ; 170 bales wool, D Koondanmals ; 35 bales wool, M Balia ; 277 bales wool, M J Jamsbhoy and Co ; 13 bales wool, F Kanopchand ; 37 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 5 bales wool, H A Jan Mahomed ; 187 bales wool, M Ramjidass ; 87 bales wool, M Balia ; 50 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 105 bales wool, N Gouldas ; 45 bales wool, N J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—22 cases ganja, M Jafferbhoy ; 6 cases condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons : 20 bales skins, R Moloobhoy ; 6 cases chutney, Framji Nowrojee ; 20 hogsheads condiments, N K Jussawalla ; 1 1-2 cwts ivory, 20 cwts fishmaws, K N Meanee and Co ; 4 cases brass ware, L B Bhootwalla ; 7 bales hides, H A Oomer ; 69 bales skins, 24 bales coirmats, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji ; 1,050 cwts myrabollam, Arjoonkhimji ; 525 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circasia s—158 cases skins, Eurico N Stein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—14 casks skins, Eurico N Stein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chancellor s—2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 2 000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 224 cwts cashewnuts, J Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Harmistan s—1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—1,500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—650 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub wakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers every where.

PATHEPHONE TALKING MACHINE,

the most scientific and up-to-date, does away with the trouble of changing the needles.

The only machine free from nasaltwang.

A dealer writes :—

"We have the pleasure to inform you that we took delivery of your goods on Saturday, 15th instant. We are glad to hear the public admiration of your Scientific Machine which encourages us for its sale at a near future. It is believed when people have heard the Pathephones once, they wont like any other which are comparatively defective in the sound. The sound which Pathephones give is simply marvellous and gives exact human sound. In short, we expect to have a grand sale of your machines."

The Best and yet the Cheapest.

Write to-day for catalogues to :—

THE PATHEPHONE & CINEMA Co., LTD.,

57, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Reliable Agents wanted everywhere.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS

OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM,

HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS

at London Cash Prices in India.

QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH, GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RIOHd. LIPP, STEINWEG-NACHF, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000

Instalments from Rs. 25, and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction. If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE

IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.

FOR CASH—HIRE PURCHASE—HIRE

Roll Top Office Desks,

A SPECIALITY.

ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.

BEFORE FURNISHING CONSULT US.

No Order too large

No Commission too Small

For Our Immediate and Careful Attention.

LUARD BARRINGTON & Co.,

THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY,

109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO., King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TWO LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD,

(Near the Station),

SECUNDERABAD,

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, Irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to 'Elmswood,' 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

THE YORKSHIRE FIRE · LIFE · ACCIDENT · LIVE · STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIFE POLICIES

At Cheap Rates with Large Bonuses with Ample Security.

BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE

Consult

THE MANAGER

THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE Co., Ld.,

78, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Registered Telegraphic Address :—

"YORKSHIRE, BOMBAY."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1909.

WOMEN IN INDIA.

IN an article in our contemporary of September 30, the writer refers to two articles which appear in the memorial volume, recording the proceedings of the celebration of the Jubilee of a Gujarati journal called the *Stree Bodhe*. Both articles touch on the lives of Indian womanhood. In one article, by Flora Annie Steel, she tells the Indian women to cling fast to real motherhood, "even if they have to endure polygamy." In the second article referred to, Lady Muir Mackenzie touches on the sorrows which polygamy brings to the women of India. Our contemporary observes that the sympathy is superfluous, because "according to the census returns, a considerable proportion of Indian marriages are monogamous. The privilege of marrying more than one wife is a costly luxury, which few persons except Maharajas and Nawabs can indulge in." Census reports are all very well in their way, but on this question they are misleading. Has the writer dwelt many years in India? Has he lived on any sort of intimate terms with the people of this land? Has his soul sensed the spirit which prevails in many Indian households? Has he considered that the example of the Maharajas and Nawabs referred to is likely to be closely followed by all the nobles and hangers-on who frequent their courts and their society? The force of evil example spreads in concentric rings, as the water widens in circles when a stone is cast into a river. Neither must it be forgotten that what is a luxury to the rich man is a source of income to the poor man. Question the servants on the matter of polygamy, and it is surprising how often a man will admit that in his house there are two wives, and that, alas, it is the source of many disputes. But a man must live, and the peasant wife in India bears more than her share of the burden of life. Perhaps, however, pity is not so much needed when it is a question of legal polygamy. Old custom there proves an anodyne. In many houses, however, where there is apparently only one wife, it would be difficult to ascertain how many dancing girls and how many slave girls the house contains. Let us try and understand the feelings of the wife who, having lost the first freshness of youth, sees herself set on one side for the sake of an impudent low-born girl, who has managed to fascinate the master of the establishment. These are some of the unspoken sorrows of Indian womanhood. Where is "the ideal of the sanctity of the home," as English people know it?

It would be wrong to suggest that there are not perfect homes in India where high ideals of the holiness of marriage prevail, but it would be absurd to ignore the many homes where no ideal exists. Every good Brahmin, if he keeps to his religion, should have a beautiful home life, but numerically the Brahmins are few, and Hindu religion allows polygamy. Should the Musalman follow his prophet's teaching, he at once finds a sanction for polygamy. Some of the most educated and advanced Indian Moslems now say Mahomed preached to utter barbarians, whose wives were countless, and so he begged them to modify the numbers, and if possible to reduce it to four. Unlike the Prophet of the Christians, Mahomed's imagination could not picture a state of society where one wife could satisfy a man. If Mahomed ever considered one wife enough for one man, he dismissed the thought as being idealistic and outside the bounds of practical politics. Nevertheless many leaders among Mahomedans now preach monogamy, and to-day the old fashion is dying out. It is far from ended, however, as our contemporary would have us believe. The institution of the zenana, and all its attendant evils exists to-day. To cleanse the land of India from its degrading influence, would be a task even beyond the power of Hercules, who cleansed the Augean stables. Not in one generation, not now and here, whatever the census report may say, can this thing be done. Generations of educated women must live, and die, and work, for the cause, before the pure and sanctified ideal home, will reign triumphant in the place of the many darkened Indian homes of to-day. If some one is very anxious to recommend a young Indian gentleman as entirely desirable, the word goes round: "He is all right, he was brought up quite away from his home and all zenana influence; he is different from the majority." What is this zenana influence? Whence comes this poisonous emanation which can destroy a man body and soul? Let us answer in the words of His Highness the Aga Khan, spoken at the Mahomedan Educational Conference, held in Bombay, some years ago. What, he asked, were the chief barriers to progress in the Moslem world? The first and greatest of these barriers was in his opinion "the seclusion of women which results in keeping half the community in ignorance and degradation and this hinders the progress of the whole." The degradation, the slavery of woman and woman herself meekly and perhaps gladly acquiescing! Here is a picture to make all true friends of humanity weep. Every social reformer, gifted with real insight, knows that if men and women are to progress upwards from the human animal, and lay hold of their spiritual inheritance, woman emancipated and redeemed must lead the way. From what is woman to be emancipated and redeemed may be asked? And the answer comes all too swiftly, from erotic tendencies, and the tyranny of sex. The social reformer yearns to lead woman into the kingdom where the light of mentality conquers the fatal lure of sensuality. He is tempted at times to cry, "Cease giving physical bodies to children till you have learnt to give them a spiritual inheritance as well!"

Too often Oriental women are unable to endow their sons with any degree of mental culture, and in fact, except providing them with bodies, they transmit to them no other good gift. What can the generality of purdah women contribute towards the education of their sons? It is well if he does not learn evil from zenana conversations. As a small boy his thoughts may thereby be turned in undesirable directions. On the threshold of manhood his mother often gives him noxious counsel which introduces him to the "primrose path" which if it does not lead to the "everlasting bonfire," at least leads to the enfeebling of his mental and physical being. Why cannot the Oriental man become as dominating a factor in the world as the man from the West? Is it not partly because he is held in the bonds of sensuality? It may be argued that the secluded Oriental woman leads a self-denying blameless life, concentrated on the welfare of husband and children. It is, however, this concentration, apparently so laudable, which is in reality so fatal. Women who, for countless generations, have thought only of one aspect of life, are not so well fitted to be mothers, as western women whose minds touch freely the whole gamut of human interests. It is now proved that the Indian caste system does not turn out the best workman. The shoemaker, whose forefathers for countless generations have been shoemakers, does not produce such good shoes as the Western man whose father was perhaps a stonemason and whose grandfather was possibly a fisherman. The best mothers, in the same way, are not the women whose sole idea in life is to be a mother. The world of the West is now only struggling towards the ideal, but the end is almost certain. W. E. Gladstone's words should not be forgotten: "When we are seeking," he says, "to ascertain the measure of that conception which any given race has formed of our nature, there is perhaps no single test so effective as the position which it assigns to women. For, as the law of force is the law of the brute creation, so, in proportion as he is under the yoke of that law does man approximate to the brute; and in proportion on the other, as he has escaped from its dominion, is he ascending into the higher sphere of being, and claiming relationship with Deity." The Oriental man is now trying to escape from the yoke imposed by the law of force, and before him lies a weary pilgrimage, stones and thorns will wound his feet, for the way is rugged. He will know he has reached the first milestone, when he finds the thought of polygamy is as distasteful and foreign to the Eastern as to the Western mind. He will, perhaps, be within sight of the goal when he can agree in every particular with Tennyson's beautiful lines quoted by Lady Muir Mackenzie in the *Stree Bodhe* article already mentioned

"These twain upon the skirts of time
Sit side by side,—full summ'd in all their powers,
Dispensing harvest,—sowing the TO BE—
Self-reverent each, and reverencing each,
Distinct in individualities,
But like each other, even as those who love—
Then comes the statelier Eden back to men;
Then reign the world's great Bridals chaste and calm
Then springs the crowning race of humank ind!"

AN "ELECTRICAL PLANT."

WHY is it that the Indian Patriots and Swadeshists and Orators and Congressists leave all the useful practical work of developing their country to foreigners? And when mines, quarries, roads, railways, hydraulic works, factories are established with foreign capital, employing thousands of Indians at high rates of pay, why do they groan and call the legitimate interest on these enterprises a drain of India's life's blood? For untold centuries they have ignored a forest plant which, anywhere else, might have produced wealth "beyond the dreams of avarice"—or of the marwari, until the *Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser* of Glasgow published the astounding news that, in the forests of India, occurs a strange plant which is said to possess to a high degree astonishing magnetic power. The hand which breaks a leaf from it immediately receives a strong electric shock. At a distance of twenty feet a magnetic needle is affected by it, and it will be quite deranged if brought near. The energy of this singular influence varies with the hour of the day. It is most pronounced about two o'clock in the afternoon, the period of the sun's greatest heat, but is ineffective during the night. At times of storm its intensity augments to striking proportions. While rain falls the plant seems to succumb and it droops during a thunder-shower remaining without force or virtue, even if sheltered. No shock is felt at the time on breaking a leaf, and the magnetic needle is unaffected beside it. It is said that one never by any chance sees a bird or insect alight on the electric plant; an instinct seems to warn them that they would find sudden death. It is also important to remark that none of the magnetic metals, iron, cobalt or nickel, are found near it—a proof that the electric force belongs exclusively to the plant. This seems to be an example hitherto unobserved of force arising from the influence of the sun, and it comes at a time when the utilisation of the sun's heat has taken shape in several very clever inventions based on the power of absorption of blackened metallic surfaces. It is also coincident with the completion of Edison's storage battery by means of which electricity may be stored in very small compass furnishing power to vehicles and machines, or light to buildings. While awaiting further particulars of this wonderful plant, concerning which, by the way, no living Indian has knowledge, we may speculate on its possible utilities. The idea of gathering force upon one or more acres of land to plough, harrow and sow, or garner and grind, the product of the rest of a farm, is certainly very interesting. Equally interesting is the idea of working a tea estate factory with power *grown* on the land. There is also the idea of a municipality producing electric current on a sewage farm for public and private lighting. We are far from having discovered, not to say exhausted, all the natural sources of power. Only a few months ago an electrician in Nicaragua succeeded in lighting his house with the current produced by a large tub of electric eels. During the day-time they were allowed to rest and recuperate, and if at any time they showed signs of lassitude, a small dose of alcohol added to the bath seemed to restore them. A distinguished scientist is at present carrying out an elaborate series of experiments with a view to apply to usuful purposes the enthusiasm of political public meetings. He has already found out how to tap this hitherto neglected current by means of the wireless telegraphic apparatus. There is in India a fine field for discovery of this kind, and once successful we may expect to see it applied to other noises that are so abundant in our cities. For example the rattle of worn-out motor-cars, that are now so common in Bombay, may be made to propel the vehicle; and the yells of street hawkers to help in cleansing the streets.

SALT IN BOMBAY.

ONE of the features of the past year in the Bombay Salt Department has been the growing popularity of Baragra salt outside the Presidency owing to uniformity of price and quality and the ease with which it can be obtained under the through traffic system. The result is enlargements at the Pritchard salt works at Kharaghoda and Udu. The issues for local consumption show that the removals, to all places except Broach and East Khandesh, were less than in the previous year, due to the fact that, though the merchants paid large amounts on account of Excise duty in March, they withheld actual removals to guard against loss in case the rate of duty were further reduced. At the same time, though the figures were lower than those of 1907-08, they were considerably above those of any of the preceding eight years. Mr. S. R. Arthur in his report deals with the necessity of enlarging the Kharaghoda works. The quantity of salt in stock there at the end of the year was, he says, 21,33,190 maunds against 24,60,555 at the close of the previous year. If 26,17,603 maunds manufactured during the manufacturing season of 1908-1909, but stored and brought to account after the close of the year be added to it, the total stock will amount to 47,50,793 maunds, which is considerably less than the average annual demand *plus* two years' reserve, the standard up to which it is endeavoured to work. It was hoped that, with the addition of 39 new pans, which were opened last season, an output of 30 lakhs of maunds would be secured, but an adverse season, combined with the weakness of the brine in the Kharaghoda agar, defeated these hopes, and, as a consequence, instead of an increase, there was actually a small decrease in the total outturn. This steady reduction of the reserve stock is a serious matter in view of the yearly increasing demand for Baragra salt, and of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient labour to produce a a crop, which, over and above meeting current demand, would substantially add to the reserve. The matter is having the most careful attention, and it is proposed to open next season as many more pans as circumstances will permit. The experiments undertaken to discover stronger brine in the vicinity of the existing pans will also be pushed on, and if they should prove successful, as seems probable, detailed proposals to open out new pans will be submitted in due course. The quantity of sea salt manufactured was 1,01,71,841 maunds against 89,68,353 in the previous year, an increase of over twelve lakhs of maunds, largely due to the early cessation of the rains, but the removals showed a slight decrease as the traders waited in anticipation of a further reduction in duty. The year brought in a revenue of Rs. 1,22,02,025 as compared with Rs. 1,19,77,326 in the previous year, while the expenditure totalled Rs. 18,64,091 a net increase of a little over fourteen thousand rupees.

THE P, and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the outward Mails of the 24th ultimo left Aden at 1 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council which was fixed for Friday the 8th October is postponed by order of His Excellency the Viceroy to Friday the 22nd October.

H. M. S. "HYACINTH," Captain J. D. Dick, R. N., sailed yesterday for Aden with H. E. Rear Admiral W. E. Slade M. V. O., Naval Commander-in-Chief on board.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th September shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 199,343 maunds with an increase of Rs. 11,526 in the earnings.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Immigration to Western Australia.

THE NEW EL DORADO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, SEPTEMBER 20.

THE first formal function in connection with the Congress of Chambers of Commerce took the shape of a reception to the delegates and the ladies accompanying them. It was given by the President, Mr. F. E. Winchcombe, M.L.C., and members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, in the big hall of the Royal Exchange. The reception was attended by all the delegates now in Sydney, including Sir Albert Spicer, President of the Congress; Mr. William Knox, M.P., President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australasia; Messrs. Appleton, Alcock and Berry, from the Melbourne Chamber, and about 200 of the representatives of oversea Chambers. The Federal and State Parliaments were well represented, and the Lord Mayor and several of his colleagues put in an early appearance. After the guests had been received, a short public welcome ceremony took place, the principal feature of which was a speech by the New South Wales Premier, Mr. Wade. He said that although primarily the connection between the Congress and the State of New South Wales was through the Chambers of Commerce, he desired it to be known that the Government of the State was not unmindful of the great compliment paid to the country by the selection of New South Wales and Victoria as the places of meeting for this great Imperial gathering. It had, therefore, joined in as practical a manner as possible in offering the best means at its disposal of making the stay of the members of the Congress enjoyable and productive of lasting benefit to them. He desired them to understand that the Government was in perfect sympathy with the great work they were called upon to perform in the next few weeks. After alluding to the representative character of the delegations before him, and the power they wielded in commercial, industrial, financial and political spheres, the Premier said that this visit marked a historic stage in the life of the Commonwealth. Most of the visitors he supposed came to this country for the first time, and many of them possessed hitherto a knowledge which was undoubtedly limited with regard to Australia. He hoped that as a result of their meeting here, and of the interchange of ideas with public men inside and outside the Congress, they would carry away a recognition that Australia and all its component parts had before it immense possibilities. He hoped they would assent to the proposition that in Australia the Empire had a great asset of inestimable value both from the point of view of defence and that of commerce. Australia was but in its infancy. Yet under conditions of independence calling for self-reliance and all the best endeavours of the British race they were carving out for themselves a destiny of which they would all be proud. Gentlemen from the old country would find much food for thought in Australian social and political institutions. Problems which now distracted the mind of that old land had either been dealt with or almost entirely solved in this part of the world without friction and without disturbance. What must appeal to their visitors more than anything else was the marvellous record which they could read in their books of statistics of the great producing interests of this country. No figures of the past really could indicate that which the future they believed had in store for this land. It mattered not what industry they turned to, whether pastoral, mining, agricultural or manufactures. In all of these industries there was material for deep thought and sound promises for drawing the conclusion that under careful administration New South Wales and the Commonwealth would in the course of the next twenty years advance by leaps and bounds beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. He was proud of this country and the progress it had made. He and they recognised that the well-being of all these States was bound up entirely with the supremacy of Great Britain. The very life blood of the Empire flowed through these dominions of the King. In the name of the State he welcomed Sir Albert Spicer and his co-delegates to this great Congress. He trusted that the work achieved would add one more to the ties which bound them so closely to the Empire which they all loved.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

The President of the Congress, Sir Albert Spicer, in the course of an interview, was asked how he regarded the bearing of the Congress upon the advancement of the "Empire spirit." "When I think of the Empire" he said, "I think of the relations existing—or that should exist—between the members of a large family. I find that if good will is to be maintained between the old people and the next generation as it grows into manhood and womanhood, the period of discipline must change into a time of companionship and consultation. I look on the relations between the different parts of the Empire as having arrived at that stage when we treat one another as having reached a state of complete equality as far as regards consultation, and I hope companionship." Turning to his own preliminary judgments on Australia's outlook, the President of the Congress said, "It appears to me that Australians will, at any rate for many years, have to look to the mother country for new capital with which to continue many of the developments on which they are now engaged and which are needed. It is, therefore, of immense importance that a large number of people from the old country should acquaint themselves as far as is possible with the wonderful opportunities offering in Australia. On the other hand, if I may venture to offer a remark, it is also important that the rank and file in this country should not drive too hard a bargain with the old country, and should not so raise the cost of production that the margins become too small." As to the borrowing power of Australia, Sir Albert Spicer had no doubts, and he appreciates the fact that a consolidation of the State debts into a Commonwealth national liability would be advantageous. Financiers who would willingly trust any one of the States would much more willingly trust the Federation as a whole. "Any one State," he said, "might be hard hit at any time, but it is not probable that all would be hard hit at the same time." If the Congress follows its President's advice, it will split up much of its work amongst committees, who will thrash out groups of subjects in private. Full dress debates in open Congress will only take place on a few leading themes.

TANAMI GOLDFIELDS' ROUTES.

The prospects of the Tanami goldfields are of much interest, not only to South Australia and Western Australia, but to the whole of the Commonwealth, for with the transfer of the Northern Territory to the central Government looming large upon the horizon, the other States naturally become to a certain extent involved in the issues of a discovery which is likely seriously to affect the intrinsic value of the Territory. It is generally conceded that gold is plentiful on the field, but so far the difficulties of approach have proved very great. It was hoped that Dr. Chewings' trip with a well-equipped party in search of a suitable or even passable route, would solve the difficulty, and would open the way for a "rush." There seems to have been considerable doubt, however, as to what Dr. Chewings' mission really was and what understanding he had with the Government. With a view to resolving this doubt, Mr. Crush, the Labour member for the Northern Territory in the House of Assembly, on Wednesday afternoon gave notice that he would ask the Minister for the Northern Territory the following questions:—"Have the Government decided to fulfil the promise made to Dr. Chewings in respect to sinking of wells between Barrows Creek and Tanami? If so, as Dr. Chewings will arrive at Alice Springs on Friday next, is it the intention of the Government to give instructions for the work to be carried out without delay?"

Mr. Crush informed a representative of a local paper that Dr. Chewings would arrive at Alice Springs to-morrow, but that he was not certain of what the Government intended to do with regard to his alleged contract to sink wells and along the track. Dr. Chewings, said Mr. Crush, asserted that he had made an agreement with the Government whereby he was to have the sole contract to sink wells along the route should he be successful in discovering a practicable track to the field. Dr. Chewings now stated that he had discovered such a route, and claimed the contract. It appeared, however, that he was too late as a party was already engaged in sinking wells on the route from the Victoria River at places selected by the Government Geologist. Dr. Chewings stated that he had discovered a route between Mount Stuart and Tanami, which could be converted into a permanent open track by the sinking of four or five wells. This would serve the twofold purpose of opening up a road to the goldfields, and also from Victoria River, one of the best grazing districts in the Territory, to the southern markets.

There were three routes, said Mr. Crush along which Tanami could be approached with more or less difficulty. They were from Alice Springs, Port Darwin, and Windham (Western Australia.) That from Wyndham was the shortest, but its disadvantages were great. The shipping service was very irregular and very doubtful. Practically no horses were obtainable and there was no defined track leading to the field. Alice Springs was nearer than Port Darwin, being only 500 miles from the scene of the find. The difficulties to be overcome here were also very considerable. There was no defined track, and the scarcity of water would necessitate at least five wells being sunk. On the whole Port Darwin was the best starting place. Although 600 miles away, there was a clearly defined route. Horses were plentiful, and easily obtainable. As far as Sturt, a distance of 90 miles from Tanami, there was a permanent natural supply of water. The last stage of 90 miles was now being dotted with wells. There was a scarcity of water on the fields themselves, but after the next rainfall, some time before the end of the year, he hoped that with the wells at present being sunk the supply would be permanent. There was plenty of spinifex and native grass for grazing purposes.

IMMIGRATION TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

A few days ago the Premier received a communication from Mr. R. J. Turner, of Moss Lake, Canada, who stated that he thought of migrating to Western Australia. Mr. Turner's letter contained the following clipping from the "Family Herald and Weekly Star," Montreal, Canada:—The West Australian Labour Leagues are forwarding a letter to the leading newspapers in Great Britain and to the Labour Members of the House of Commons in order to prevent emigrants being misled by the false representations of shipping and immigration agents. It is declared that residents have been dismissed to make room for immigrants, some of whom, however, have been compelled to take work at 7s. 6d. a week in the country districts. A meeting of the Perth unemployed has carried a resolution, asking the Government to discourage immigration until there is reasonable prospect of employment for people now in the State.

The Premier forwarded the letter to the Minister for Lands and Agriculture (Mr. J. Mitchell), who made the following statement to a "West Australian" representative:—"Mr. Turner, in forwarding the letter to the Premier says:—'I should very much like you to explain why so vast a country as Western Australia, with so small a population and free homesteads, cannot employ labour.' "It is a pity," said Mr. Mitchell, "that these misleading statements get abroad. So far as I know, no man has been asked to work for 7s. 6d. per week in the country districts, and it would be rather interesting to have the names of any who have. Of course, it is quite possible that some who are incapable and inexperienced men may not have received the wages obtaining in the country, which I venture to say are higher than those paid in any other country to agricultural labourers. When it is remembered that the ruling wage for farm hands in Western Australia is 25s. to 30s. per week and board, it will easily be seen that any report which sets up the idea that wages approximate anything like 7s. 6d. per week is a libel on the country not borne out by facts. However, in replying to a letter yesterday I wrote:—'Wee unto you when all men speak well of you.' In this instance inquiry has been serviceable the truth will out and good will result."

A.

THE MATHERAN SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, OCTOBER 3.

OUR local Hill Station is already prepared for the autumn campaign, the Railway is declared by its owners to be safe and in good repair, and every hotel offers to intending visitors the comforts of a home along with the best of food and drink. All these are relative terms such as the Indian who has something to sell uses in recommending his wares to any buyer. Readers of the "Bombay Gazette" need not think back very far, in order to remember the accommodation of the Hill hotels two years ago, and also the change for the better that was observable last year, owing to the joint efforts of the visitors and the Superintendent. The experience of many years has made it abundantly clear that no spontaneous movement for improved management exists in such hotels; on the contrary, a fixed determination exists to leave the management as much as possible in the hands of the servants, with the result that we all know. The strictures of the newspaper Press last year awoke the hotel proprietors to the risks they ran of driving away their best patrons, and also to the good business that might result from better management, but unless a constant pressure of public criticism is maintained they will certainly drift back to the old slovenly ways.

It is no easy task to keep a staff of native servants up to the mark in a seasonal hotel, the members are generally deficient and the visitor who arrives without a servant will find the service of both bed and dining room deficient. If he brings a boy to serve at table and attend to his room, the boy is charged for as a guest, and his contribution to the work of the hotel is ignored.

The majority of the visitors at Matheran go there for the improvement of their health and, to them, cleanliness and good plain food are of the first importance; two things that are, unfortunately, neglected all over India. The recent disasters at the Calcutta hospital have made known in the most dramatic fashion the risks that lurk in kitchens and may be multiplied by domestic servants. Visitors to Matheran should know ere now that the state of hotels is very largely dependent on the character of the clients. If unclean linen, glassware and dishes are not promptly resented they will become an institution and be regarded as good enough for the people who tolerate them. And if mysterious dishes with comic names are patronised they will continue to be the means of serving up second-hand food. Has it ever occurred to the Matheran hotel-owner or manager to use the occasion of the monsoon for taking lessons in sweeping or washing floors, cleaning windows and mirrors, glass and dishes, cleaning boots, rubbing furniture and cooking, including the baking of good bread? He would be twice the man he is if he would only go through the mill, and when it became known that he had actually "graduated," his house would be crowded. In the same way the owner of the Railway should qualify for the post he has assumed by a course of instruction beginning in the cleaning shed and passing the grades of stoker and driver. He would thus gain an amount of public confidence which he does not, as chief official, at present enjoy.

Meanwhile the Hill, like the "Esst," is a-calling to all lovers of rich foliage, pure air and beautiful scenery. This is the time to see Mat

THE PROGRESS OF AVIATION.

ANOTHER RECORD BY MR. WRIGHT.

Royal Passenger at Berlin.

RUSSIAN MILITARY GRANT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

Mr. Orville Wright made a record high flight at Berlin to-day, reaching 450 metres. He subsequently made a flight, lasting 8mins. reaching a height of 20 metres. On the latter occasion he was accompanied by the Crown Prince, who constantly urged Mr. Wright to go higher. The Prince had been daily pressing Mr. Wright to take him for a week past.

The Russian Military estimates include a quarter of a million sterling for aviation. Two airships have already made successful trips and five aeroplanes are being constructed.

POLITICAL CHANGES IN AUSTRIA.

Dr. Wekerle's Successor.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

M. Kossuth, who was summoned by the Emperor Francis Joseph on the resignation of Dr. Wekerle, has had a two hours' conference with His Majesty. It is reported that no result was arrived at.

THE TREATMENT OF SUFFRAGETTES.

Possible Political Effect.

WRIT AGAINST HOME SECRETARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell has written to Mr. Asquith, protesting against the forcible feeding of suffragettes, which is alienating many otherwise ardent supporters. He urges the political expediency of promising female suffrage.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

A writ has been issued against Mr. Herbert Gladstone for assault involved in feeding Suffragettes by force.

HONOUR FOR GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

King Edward received General Baden-Powell at Balmoral last evening and conferred on him a Knight Commandership of the Victorian Order.

THE LICENSING DUTIES.

Discussion in the Commons.

IRISH ATTITUDE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

The House of Commons to-day, will begin the discussion of the schedules containing the license duties. The Nationalists have been summoned by a special Whip to secure the concessions for Ireland which Mr. Asquith is expected to make.

NOTABLE TURBINE INVENTION.

Great Saving Promised.

LONDON, OCTOBERR 4.

The *New York Times* states that Rear-Admiral Melville and two others have invented a gearing, increasing the efficiency of the marine turbine by 15 per cent. At the same time there will be a great saving in initial cost and in space and fuel. The invention enables turbines to be applied to all vessels irrespective of speed and will revolutionise navigation and warship construction.

THE AMERICAN COTTON TRADE.

Southern Mills Shutting Down.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

A telegram from New York states that a meeting of Southern cotton millowners has decided, owing to the dearness of raw cotton and the low price of product, that weaving is at present unprofitable. An almost total closing of the Southern mills is anticipated within a fortnight.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

The deaths are announced of Sir Charles Pearson and of Mr. William Watson, the Chairman of the Cunard Company.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT SURGEON.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

The death is announced of Sir Thomas Smith, the eminent Surgeon.

[Sir Thomas Smith was Hon. Serjeant Surgeon to the King and in 1897 was created a Baronet Besides being Consulting Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as well as to several smaller hospitals, he was for some time Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1901 he was created a K. C. V. O. The title descends to his son who is also a surgeon.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCTOBER 3.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, left for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day.

LORD KITCHENER AT SHANGHAI.

Enthusiastic Reception.

REVIEW OF VOLUNTEERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

Lord Kitchener has arrived at Shanghai. A large crowd cheered His Lordship on landing. At his own request Lord Kitchener will inspect the Shanghai Volunteers to-morrow, otherwise there will be no official ceremonies during the visit. He will leave on Wednesday by special train for Nankin.

Colonel Bruce, of the Shanghai Police, with whom Lord Kitchener is staying, Sir H. S. Rawlinson and the Hon. Charles William Lambton will accompany him to Manchuria.

THE RIFF CAMPAIGN.

Large Spanish Reinforcements

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

The reinforcements now leaving Spain for Morocco, comprise a whole division which will be accompanied by the Infante Carlos in command of a brigade of cavalry. The total force numbers 10,000.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE BUDGET.

No More Speeches.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

Replying to an invitation to visit Cardiff, Lord Rosebery says he does not propose to make any more speeches on the Budget.

THE CHINESE AWAKENING.

New Policy of Self-Confidence.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

Under the heading of "Chinese Cheap Railway" the *Daily Mail* published an article which recognises the true awakening of China.

The Kalgan-Peking Railway affords convincing evidence that the Chinese are realising that honesty is practicable policy in public and private affairs. The success of the present experiment will encourage Chinese people and authorities to further efforts.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Meeting of Foreign Ministers.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

M. Isvolsky has started for Livadia in the Crimea to attend the reception of the Turkish special Mission to the Tsar. The Mission will be headed by Rifaat Pasha, the Foreign Minister.

The Russian Press, in welcoming the Turkish envoys, points out that the meeting of the two Foreign Ministers invests the Mission with special importance.

ELECTION PROSPECTS.

Rumours of Immediate Dissolution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 4.

A special cable to the *Englishman*, dated London, October 3, says some apprehension is felt that the Government, sooner than face the Socialist disillusionment which the question of unemployed must produce throughout the country this winter, will dissolve almost immediately without forcing the Budget issue.

VIOLENT ASSAULT WITH A HAMMER.

Sanitary Officer Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, OCTOBER 4.

Mr. S. W. Du Rose, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Cawnpore Municipality, was attacked yesterday morning by Saadat Ali, Sanitary Daroga, who hit him over the head with a three-pound hammar after a dispute in Mr. Du Rose's office.

Mr. Du Rose is in hospital with a fractured skull, but his condition is not serious. It appears that there was a long-standing grudge between the two men and the hammer happened to be lying at hand in the office.

VICEREGAL ENGAGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 4.

There will be a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge to-morrow and a dance on the 15th.

The Viceroy inspected the camp of the 32nd Sikh Pioneers informally this evening.

The Countess of Minto attended a children's fancy dress dance at Nabha House this evening.

The party accompanying the Viceroy on his trip to Dhami will be Captains J. Mackenzie, Lord Francis Scott and Mr. Muir.

THE ALIPORE APPEALS.

Is Assault on Police a Political Offence?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 4.

At the hearing of the Alipore appeals Mr. Norton to-day continued his arguments in the case against Susil Kumar Sen.

In answer to a question from the Chief Justice enquiring whether he had instructions from Government to treat assault on the police by appellant as political offence, Counsel said that although he had not direct and definite instruction on the point yet all along that had been his view.

THE facts in connection with the recently reported disturbance on the Bannu Border appear to be that a small gang, believed to have been local badmashes attacked a Hindu shop at Sarai Naurang on 24th ultimo, but the police turned out and killed one man who was identified as belonging to the District. Nothing of any value was looted. On the same night a raid occurred at Tarakzai village and one Hindu was carried off.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

Mr. Asquith at Birmingham.

English Press Comments.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

The "Times," in a leading article on the Prime Minister's speech, states:—"Mr. Asquith's defence was inconclusive and almost trivial. The opposition to the Budget is provoked for less by what it takes than by its way of taking it, and by the avowals of the intention and designs of the Budget made by Mr. Asquith's colleagues. These avowals the Prime Minister always carefully ignores, and we can easily believe they are far from commanding his personal approval. He must be well aware that the right of the House of Lords to reject the Budget is beyond question."

The "Daily Mail" says that the speech was humdrum. It quotes Sir Erskine May's statement that the House of Lords has the legal right to withhold its assent to any Bill it disapproves of.

The "Daily Chronicle" remarks that Mr. Asquith's main thesis is that the Budget is not revolutionary but that its rejection by the House of Lords would be.

The "Daily News" states that the Liberals are prepared to take advantage of a revolution, such as the rejection of the Budget by the House of Lords, by limiting the Peer's hereditary right of veto and removing the greatest stumbling block in the path of national advancement.

The "Daily Telegraph" declares that the speech was quite futile as an effort to coerce the House of Lords.

Britain's Naval Supremacy.

LORD BERESFORD ON THE DARK OUTLOOK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford was yesterday the guest of honour at a luncheon at the Pilgrims Club, New York. Referring to the European situation he remarked:—"The outlook is dark. Supremacy at sea is a matter of life or death to the British Empire, but the measures now being taken for defence do not mean aggression, but merely a determination to hold what we have. What we want is to prevent war and to be so strong that nobody will attack us. Why should not the English speaking nations get together and say there shall not be war."

THE MUSSOORIE MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 4.

The following evidence has been taken in the Mussoorie Murder Case at Rajpore.

Mrs. Chapman, proprietress of the Agency Hotel, deposed "I remember Corporal Allen's luggage coming down on the 31st of August. I expected Corporal Allen down the same day. I did not subsequently receive a message saying he was not coming. Allen arrived between 8-20 and 8-45 a.m. on the 1st of September. He came in by the upper gate. I was on the verandah at the time. Allen asked for his luggage and I told him it had arrived the previous day. Allen told me a friend had asked him to sleep the night at Mussoorie and he had walked down in the early morning. He asked for a room and I had him given No. 4 he sent for a half peg of whisky and sent a rupee from which he was refunded 10 annas. Allen was wearing Jodhpores and a dark coat to match and a collar and tie. I next saw him at about 10 o'clock when he was going in to breakfast. He walked up and down the verandah with a Mr. Rae. It was raining at the time. Allen left the hotel after lunch between 2 and 3 p. m. He told me he was going to Benares to get his papers as he was leaving the army and said he would be returning to Mussoorie on the 11th of September. He had nothing but a cigarette in his hand when he arrived at the hotel, I remember my daughter having to change a Rs. 50 note she passed me at my desk and remarked it was such a nuisance having to change a fifty rupee note. I told her to save the rupees by giving notes she went into the bedroom and came back with the change. Allen was in the office and mentioned he would go and look round Debra. I heard of Mr. Clapp's murder before Allen left the hotel. I heard between 1 and 2 p. m. The early arrivals from Dehra began to arrive at about 6-10 p. m. The servants are about at 5 a. m. I was up and about at 6 a. m. on the 1st of September. I usually walk about in front to receive arrivals. Allen did not tell me he had been to the hotel early in the morning.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE FOR KARACHI.

The Cost of Upkeep.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 4.

Government having enquired from the Karachi Port Trust how much the Port Trustees would subscribe for the 2 1-4 lakhs required for the initial cost of a fixed light on the mainland at Hajamrao mouth of the Indus and what rate per ton the Trustees would be prepared to levy at Karachi on vessels making the port from the south-east to secure Rs. 10,000 required annually for the upkeep of the light, the Trustees resolved they are not of opinion that any part of the expenditure incurred for the lighthouse at the Hajamrao Mouth can be expected from them.

In this connection they invite attention to the Port Trust letter of 1st March last on the subject of the lighthouse at Cape Monze, the case of which is practically on all fours with that of Hajamrao Mouth. They would also observe they have recently provided most efficiently for the lighting of the entrance and approaches to the port of Karachi at a cost of about Rs. 1,25,000 which they consider is all they can be expected to do.

As regards the imposition of a tonnage rate for the upkeep of the lighthouse at Hajamrao the Trustees consider this would be a legitimate charge in the shape of light dues to be levied by Government, but that the levy of this by the Port Trust for lighting part of the Sind Coast is not legitimately within their sphere of operation.

CASES UNDER ARMS ACT.

Importing Revolvers by Parcel Post.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 4.

The Additional District Magistrate to-day refused an application for transfer from the Court of Mr. Seaton, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, of the case where Brajaballar Das, a student of Naraingani School, is charged under Sections 19 and 20 of the Arms Act, with receiving two revolvers by parcels post from Hamburg.

Bail of Rs. 4,000 has been allowed by the Additional District Magistrate to Sasi Kemta Sarkar, the accused in connection with the Barrah Dacoity under the Arms Act.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Kaiser's Army.

AUSTRIAN MANŒUVRES.

FRENCH OFFICERS' PAY.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

THE German grand manœuvres of 1909 might almost be called dirigible airship trials. It is the aim of the military authorities in Germany, as well as in France, to carry out experiments with such apparatus, which have hitherto proved so unreliable, in order to find out, if possible, the best way of employing them in time of war. And this is by no means an easy task. To tell the truth, a great many people who are only too quick at jumping to conclusions and drawing the widest inferences, from any new facts which may come to their notice, have already given voice to hundreds of conjectures, based on nothing more tangible than the appearance on the field of battle of an apparatus about which, as yet, they know nothing definite. They are confident that this new engine of war will count as an important factor in, and will exercise a decisive influence upon, future methods of campaigning. If we accepted the opinions of these people we should have the impression that all our present methods of tactics would be turned upside down, and that the commander of an army of the future would have to betake himself to some fresh point of observation. For, it is urged, a military operation could no longer be carried out in secret; and, further, even troops behind the best possible cover would not escape the investigations of airship crews. This is, rushing at conclusions too quickly, and admitting *de plano* certain propositions which are not even yet proved. Can these prophets not remember that similar predictions were made when railways were first introduced, and that they were falsified in practice? When, therefore, I read in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, for example, that in future a general "will never be able to take his adversary by surprise," I see in the statement only a manifest exaggeration, and one which may lead to the gravest errors. A surprise is an event which has more to do with moral causes than with material facts, and, as a consequence, it will still take place, in spite of airships, aeroplanes, and any other kind of flying machines; so long, in fact, as timid souls, badly drilled troops, or indolent-minded generals continue to exist. If it is sought to amend these defects, well and good; but let it not be forgotten that they will never disappear for good and all.

AIRSHIP IN WARFARE.

And again, will it be possible for a dirigible to be always kept under control? Will it not have to battle against the inclemency of the weather, not to speak of the defects of its own construction and similar appliances used against it by the opposing force? We shall have aerial battles some time in the future which must be studied when they take place, so that one may learn at first hand how they should be waged. And, in certain cases, the success of one force may determine the success of another. Until the contrary is clearly proved, however, I shall always hold that the best results will continue to be shown by well-trained cavalry, and that it is unwise to neglect this branch of the service on the pretext that its place may be taken by airships. A large portable shed for the dirigible has been set up at Schwabisch Hall. It is a sort of gigantic tent stretched on an iron frame, which the airship battalion—or, at least, a part of it—have erected. The shed also contains a complete repairing outfit and a staff of engineers. It is accompanied by a so-called "gas column," which carries a sufficient quantity of gas to fill the balloon twice over and also to supply the captive balloons. The gas is transferred by directly connecting the empty recipient to the charged cylinders. There are 240 of these in all and the column includes sixteen waggons, three of which are used for forage baggage and provisions.

AUSTRIAN MANOEUVRE MISHAPS.

The Austrian Army manœuvres ended on Saturday. Unfortunately, owing to the overfatigue to which the troops, and especially the cavalry, were exposed, serious accidents occurred on the manœuvre ground. The Third Cavalry Division, commanded by the Archduke Franz Salvator, son-in-law of the Emperor, and attached to the Northern Army, was on duty twenty-four hours without intermission during the "Battle of Tassan." It became entirely isolated, and found itself in the rear of the enemy. To reach their own army the troops were obliged to make a long circuit round the right wing of the enemy, and then ride another eighteen miles. As neither the riders nor the horses were able to support such continuous fatigue, they would in actual warfare have been taken prisoners. The authorities decided, however, that they were only to be placed "hors de combat," as the Archduke Franz Salvator had telegraphed in the course of the day to the Commander of the Northern Army, General Verbach, that, in consequence of the exhaustion of his division, he must decline further responsibility. The open air, and the tired troopers were soon dead asleep. At midnight the massed searchlights of the hostile army turned night into day, and the horses, although five miles away, were dazzled, and tore themselves loose from the pickets, and about 200 of them rushed over the sleeping dragoons. Lieutenant Count Gudemis and many soldiers were severely injured in the chest, and one soldier was completely crushed. According to a rumour, at present unconfirmed, twelve were killed and thirty injured. The chase after the galloping horses lasted until the morning, and twenty-five horses were at once sold to a slaughterer as too severely injured for further use. A still more serious mishap is alleged to have occurred near a river, into which twenty-eight horsemen plunged, all of them, as well as the horses, being seriously hurt. No official report has yet been published on this matter. The criticisms of authoritative military personages, both home and foreign, sharply condemn the manner in which many of the commanders miscalculated and abused the endurance of their men, and declare that in actual war time many of the corps, after twenty-four hours' continuous service, would be too exhausted to defend themselves. Such thoughtless exploitation of the entire strength of the men, these experts add, is seldom to be justified. Apart from these exceptions, the brilliant manner in which the manœuvres were accomplished is unanimously praised. A foreign military attache writes in to-day's *Neue Freie Presse* that, according to his view, the length of the front of both armies was too great (over thirty miles), causing too severe demands upon the troops. In real war such exertions as those to which the men were exposed in these manœuvres would scarcely be possible. The performances of both cavalry and infantry were excellent, and the marching achievements of the soldiers were unsurpassable. The artillery, owing to the quality of the guns, is considerably superior to that of other States.

AUSTRIA'S MANOEUVRES CRITICISED.

Under the title of "Manœuvre Epilogue," the *Neue Freie Presse* publishes a criticism of the late manœuvres in Moravia, which took place in the presence of the Kaiser William, doubtless inspired from a high military source. The occasional sharp remarks in this article have caused a considerable sensation, not only in military circles. Respecting the system introduced by the Chief of the General Staff, Conrad von Hoetzendorf, by which single commanders are allowed entire freedom in their arrangements of the disposition of the men, the article declares that all the hardships of the troops and failures in command due to this system have been clearly made evident. The last days of the manœuvres showed, indeed, that the army can scarcely be surpassed. Still, it cannot be denied that great mistakes were made, partly by the original concentration of the strength and partly also by too great an extension of the fighting line and forced marches. Grave exception is taken to the manner in which the troops were provisioned, and the new field kitchens were likewise quite wrongly treated, being placed with the baggage instead of with the trains. Again, the disposition of the artillery trains might have been responsible for the very worst consequences in real warfare. For example, the 25th Division never even saw their trains for a day and a half. The article closes with an appeal to the General Staff and the Commissariat to eliminate everything that might cause grave reverses in actual action.

FRENCH OFFICERS PAY INCREASED.

The French officer, like many of his comrades in other armies, is not well paid, and as he has as a rule very little in the way of private means, he has enough to do to make both ends meet. This unfortunate state of things has attracted a good deal of attention of late, and M. Clementel, who is Secretary to the Chambers' War Budget Committee, has been drawing up a more generous scale, which is expected to be voted without demur by Parliament. This implies an increase of 6,700,000f. for lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, of 4,700,000f. for captains, and of 600,000f for superior officers. If M. Clementel's proposal is adopted, the maximum rate of pay per month for sub-lieutenants will be nearly £10, for lieutenants £12, for captains £18, for majors £20, for lieutenant-colonels £24, and for colonels £30, while generals of brigade will receive £40 and generals of division £63. This is, however, understood to be only a temporary measure pending the rating of the pay of officers still higher. Nor, again, will it have the effect of cancelling the special allowances to the officers of regiments stationed in Paris, where the cost of living is greater than it is in the provinces. The slowness of promotion in the French Army is rather sadly demonstrated by the manner in which the maximum rates of regimental pay are calculated. That for sub-lieutenants is after four years' service, that for lieutenants after eight years passed in that rank and twenty years' total service. Captains can only attain the highest figure after twelve years' service in that rank and thirty years' service. Majors, lieutenant-colonels, and colonels must have been five years in their particular rank ere they can aspire to the larger sum. As many of the officers have risen from the ranks, a man, as will have been perceived, can still be a lieutenant after twenty years' service, or a captain after thirty years' service. It is no unusual thing to see a white-haired lieutenant tramping along in an infantry regiment.

THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Work at the Recent Conference.

SOME USEFUL CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 4.

The proceedings are published of the annual Conference of the Administrative Officers of Survey of India Department, held in Bangalore last August. Rules regarding the pay and promotion of all classes of subordinate and ministerial officers with field parties other than topographical surveyors, were laid down, as also the application of the existing travelling allowance rules to all subordinate officers. It was decided that all triangulation and levelling in the Northern and Southern Circles should be handed over to the Trigonometrical Branch after the close of this field season, but that it would not be possible for that branch to take over these duties in the Eastern Circle for want of sufficient officers.

Rules regarding the preparation of maps for the Forest Department, and regarding the 4-inch Forest Boundary Surveys were considered and modified. A selection of surveyors, who should be rewarded for past services and who were worthy of the distinction of being promoted to the new Upper Subordinate Service was made. It was also decided to supply tents in future to all subordinate officers.

Mr. T. Shaw, Extra Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, gets one year's extension of service, in charge of the Burma Drawing Office from the 15th November.

Mr. F. W. Marten resigns his appointment as Sub-Assistant, No. 9 Survey Party.

Messrs. W. M. Kelly, S. W. Norman and L. F. Berkeley retire after long service in the Survey of India. The last named remains in the Drawing Office, Calcutta, where he is re-employed by the Bengal Government.

Messrs. W. H. L. Archer and A. G. Smith become head draftsmen, Calcutta Drawing Office.

Mr. B. R. Hughes is posted to the office of the Survey Superintendent, Northern Circle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 4.

An exchange been approved between Major Blore Dy. Assistant Adjutant General Lahore Division and Major Tarver Dy. Assistant Adjutant General Mhow Division.

The Lieutenant Carrington, Royal Horse Artillery, is transferred to the Home Establishment and Lieutenant R. L. Palmer 28th Battery Royal Field Artillery is appointed to the D. Ammunition Column, Ahmednagar.

Major J. S. Twiss R. E. is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment from the 24th November next. Lieutenant Mortimore R. E. is appointed adjutant 4th South Midland Brigade Territorial Force.

The following Royal Engineers are posted from leave to the Military Works as stated.

Colonel Tanner, as Commanding Royal Engineers, Poona Division.

Colonel Biggs, as Commanding Royal Engineers, Rawalpindi Division.

Colonel Cheney, as Commanding Royal Engineers, Meerut Division.

Colonel Oldfield, as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers, Allahabad, and Captain Traill to the Quetta Division.

Major Wooldridge, 109th Infantry, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Secunderabad Division, vice Major Annesley, 6th Dragoon Guards, who rejoins his regiment in South Africa.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, President, occupying the chair.

DR. LISTON'S RESIGNATION.

Captain W.S. Liston, I.M.S., wrote to the President that as he had been granted long leave he begged to submit his resignation of his seat in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay City.

Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta moved that the letter be recorded. He observed that they would miss the refreshing criticisms of Capt. Liston very much. He was sorry that he had resigned his seat.

Dr. Sukhia said that it was a substantial loss to the Corporation that such useful European member should leave them.

Mr. S. S. Mistry hoped that the Government would re-appoint Captain Liston a member of the Corporation on his return to Bombay.

The letter was recorded.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME."

The Corporation considered a letter from Messrs. Muljee and Khambatta, Solicitors, on behalf of their clients, Mr. Cawasji Dhanjibhai Rana and others, sons of the late Mr. Dhanjibhai Byramji Rana, stating that their clients have learnt with great regret that the Corporation have resolved that the name of Dhanji Street should be changed into Procter Street; that it was their clients' father, the late Mr. Dhanjibhai Byramji Rana and one Mr. Nusserwanji Muncherji Patloo, who, on the representation of the Municipal Authorities and the public citizens in 1860, constructed at their own expense the said street which was then named Dhanjibhai and Patloo Lane; that fifteen years later the said name was changed into Dhanji Street "by some authorities with a keen sense more of convenience than of gratitude," that against that change their clients had submitted a protest but that no notice was taken of it. They submitted that as it now appeared that the name "Dhanji" was proposed to be obliterated altogether, their clients strongly protested against the procedure and prayed that the resolution be reconsidered, which, they understood could be done after three months.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that most of the statements in the letter were incorrect. From the documents which he held in his hand and from which he would read a few extracts, it appeared that before 1861 the land did not belong to either Rana or Patloo and that the land was leased by the Municipality for the purpose of building a drain. The road was made by the Municipality and when the road was made the land did not belong to either Patloo or Rana, neither of whom were in his opinion entitled to have his name given to the lane. There being no particular reason for maintaining the name and there being two streets in Bombay having the same name, he had suggested a change of the name merely to distinguish one from the other.

Mr. J. S. W. Milne submitted that after what had fallen from the Commissioner it appeared that he had gone fully into the question before suggesting the change and that no further time of the Corporation should be lost by referring it again to the Commissioner. He moved as an amendment that the letter be recorded.

Mr. James MacDonald seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta observed that from the history the Commissioner had given them of the street, it appeared that it was not a very old name and that there was no particular reason for maintaining the name. He agreed with Mr. Milne in the remark that no further time of the Corporation should be lost on the subject.

The amendment was carried.

CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER BUILDING

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir moved the following proposition of which he had given previous notice:—"That the Commissioner's attention be drawn to a house being built by Mr. Hajee Ismail Hassam with one frontage in Hornby Row and the other in Church Gate Street, and he be requested to report how it is that the whole frontage in Church Gate Street has been allowed to be built to a greater height than empowered by the City of Bombay Municipal Act and in direct contravention of Clause 349B (4) of the same." In support of his motion Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that he believed the building had exceeded the regulation height and he wanted to know why steps had not been taken to stop it immediately.

The proposition being seconded by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla he remarked that so far as the wording of the proposition was concerned he might point out that it was not acceptable by the Board. The mover took it for granted that a certain illegal thing had been allowed to pass. But they knew nothing about it and he therefore suggested certain alterations.

Mr. Cowasji accepted the alterations and the latter part of the proposal as amended read thus: And that the Commissioner be requested to report whether it be true that the height of the frontage in the Church Gate Street was taken beyond the height empowered by the City of Bombay Municipal Act, and whether he (the Commissioner) had authorised it.

The proposition was carried.

DEATH OF A COUNCILLOR.

On the motion of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin it was resolved: "That the Corporation place on record their regret at the death, on 23rd September 1909, of Mr. Hussein S. Khalil, Barrister-at-Law, who, as a Member of the Corporation for three years, rendered useful services to the City. That a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

THE PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM.

Consideration was given to the following letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 4th September:—

"With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 7460, dated 25th February 1908, I am directed to invite your attention to Section 3 of the Prince of Wales' Museum Act III of 1909 and to request that you will be so good as to ask the Municipal Corporation to elect two of their Councillors as Members of the Board of Trustees of the Museum and communicate the names to Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit moved that the regulations with respect to the appointment by the Corporation of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay be adopted as far as applicable for the election, by the Corporation, of two Members for the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India under Section 3 (2) (c) of the Prince of Wales' Museum Act 1909, and that the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., be elected Members of the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Sukhia moved as an amendment that a Committee be appointed to frame the regulations for the election of two Municipal Councillors as Trustees of the Museum, and that Sir P. M. Mehta and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla be appointed Trustees until the 31st March 1910.

Mr. Baptista seconded the amendment which was agreed to.

THE ELEPHANT HOUSE FIRE.

Mr. S. S. Mistry had given notice to move:

"That the Commissioner be requested to report (1.) Whether it is a fact that the escape ladder that was used at the Kalbadevi fire was too short to reach the necessary height, where more than one person were suspected of being burnt and killed and from which one person finding no help to escape felt forced to throw himself out, as the last resort, from the front window, which resulted in his instantaneous death. (2) Whether any net or sheet was made use of to save him from being mortally dashed to the ground in his fall, and if none was used, why? (3). Whether there was as much expedition used by the brigade men as necessary. (4.) Whether the fire engines came to the spot as early as should be expected. (5.) Whether there was any and what attempt made to save the unfortunate man so piteously imploring for help for nearly 20 minutes. (6) Whether there were not evident signs of want of discipline in the brigade men. (7) Whether there was evidence offered to the Police to be given before the jury, and, if so why was it ignored."

In connection with the same subject a letter signed by Mr. Bapaji Jivaji Dhondi, Mr. S. D. Kanga, Mr. K. D. Kanga, Mr. B. D. Mulla, Mr. K. V. Dhalla and Mr. Framroz Padshaw, all Vakils, High Court and several others was also received.

The letter ran as follows: "We notice that the recent Kalbadevi fire will be one of the items for discussion at the next monthly meeting of the Corporation, and we deem it our duty to lay the following facts before you concerning the catastrophe which are conspicuous by their absence from the reports of the fire hitherto published in the newspapers. We may at the outset assure you that in addressing this letter to you we are actuated by no other motive than that of the safety of the public. At 3 p.m. (S.T.), one of us, Mr. Mulla, ran up to the scene of the fire. There were no fire-engines and no escapes then. Messrs. Dhondi and Kanga also were there then. About ten minutes later a fire escape came from the north, followed soon afterwards by a fire-engine. There was no European officer near the escape and Mr. Mulla and several others at once drew the attention of the Natives in charge of the escape to the person who was running about on the topmost floor of the building imploring for help. Mr. Mulla told them that the man had been there for nearly quarter of an hour. Others in the crowd also asked them to place the escape in position. But the men remained unconcerned. One of them was chewing his pan-supari and replied quite complacently, "Wait a bit, there is no hurry." While these men were standing idle an European officer belonging to the Fire Brigade arrived and he was evidently exasperated by the men's inaction and gave a violent fist to one of them. He then tried to adjust the escape, but it reached only to the third floor. No one went up the escape to encourage the man to wait or to spread a jumping sheet or to try any other means for his escape, and the unfortunate man after waiting for some minutes more threw himself down in sheer desperation completely enveloped as he then was in smoke. The jumping sheet was only then spread at the south side of the building after the man had thrown himself down from the north side. The crowd was intensely infuriated and it was a matter of congratulation that the fire-brigade men returned unscathed. We cannot help thinking there was considerable dereliction of duty and want of presence of mind and judgment, not to mention the stated indifference of those Natives in charge of the fire-escape. We trust for the future safety of the public the Corporation will investigate the circumstances of the fire and will satisfy themselves that better arrangements minutely will be made in future for saving human life under similar circumstances. Messrs. Mulla and Dhondi desired to lay these facts before the corner and told Inspector Jones that they wanted to give evidence at the inquest. They inquired of Mr. Jones as to when the inquest was to be held, but he could not say and he undertook to send word to Mr. Mulla after ascertaining Mr. Mulla's address which was given to him for the purpose, but no intimation was given. It was a pity these circumstances were not placed before the Coroner, otherwise his inquest would have considerably simplified the investigation of the Corporation."

Mr. Mistry's proposition was carried with the addition that the letter also be referred to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

"PARTITION DAY."

A Notable Circular.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 4.

It is generally understood that Babu Ambika Churn Majumdar, the moderate leader of Faridpur, will preside on Partition Day demonstrations on 16th October.

The following circular has been issued in the vernacular in Calcutta:—The day is not far distant when Bengal was partitioned. On 16th day of October a new life was imparted to the Bengali nation. On that day the Bengalis discovered honey in the pain of death. That day (1) fire shall not burn in the kitchens of Bengalis from one end of the province to the other; (2) all shall live on uncooked milk or fruit or better still fast the whole day (and breakfast at night) and surrender to God, who is King over kings and Rescuer of fallen nations. For the good of the country ask for His blessings; (3) in every town and village in united Bengal Hindus, Musulmans and even Christians shall unite and take the following three vows:—

(a) To boycott foreign goods; (b) to purchase "deshi" goods; (c) to devote body and money for the manufacture of deshi goods; (4) that day all men living in Bengal shall bathe in the morning and tie rakhis to each other's hands and promise to help each other for ever in opulance or poverty in the East and West (lit. translation; all living in Bengal be they Hindus, Mahomedans, or Christians;) (5) in this connection we hereby do enjoin that very young babies, invalids and patients may take cooked food. Also those belonging to such sects or religions as prohibit the eating of uncooked food or food cooked the day before.

(Signed) Surendra Nath Banerjee, Ambika Churn Mujumdar, Bhupendranath Bose, Motilal Ghose, J. Chowdhari, Baikunthnath Sen, Rai Yatindranath Chaudhury, A. Rasul, Ananchunder Roy, Anathbandhu Guha Sen.

BANK OF BURMA CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 4.

At the Egmore Police Court, before Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case against F. L. V. Joyce, late Manager of the Bank of Burma, Madras, and C. Paramasiva Moodelliar, late Cashier of the Bank, who stand charged with falsification of accounts, etc., was called on for hearing to-day.

D. Dadmanabha Naidu, Prosecuting Inspector, in opening this case, laid the facts of the case before the Court. Before letting in evidance he said he would like to point out that the most important count in the batch of cases against accused was one in which both were jointly charged with falsification accounts by making an entry of Rs. 21,000 in the daily cash balance book of the Bank which had been seized by the police on 23rd August last. All other charges were in a way contributory causes which led to the swelling up of Rs. 21,000.

C. Andesashiah, the complainant, gave evidence, but for want of certain documents his examination could not be further proceeded with and was stopped.

Inspector Hiscox was next examined regarding the sealing up and subsequent examination of the Bank's premises. Certain fair and rough cash books and other books found during search, were filed.

Wynne Cole deposed that he was a Government pensioner and resided in the premises of the Bank of Burma. The search list shown bore the signature of witness who was present when the police verified the cash balance. The search list represented the exact state of things as found at the time of investigation. Witness made a note of difference between the entries in the cash book from the actual realisations found at the time in the room. The difference was Rs. 21,588. Witness produced a note made by him at the time.

Poorna Narayana Murthirao, Deputy Superintendent Telegraphs, Madras, proved the batch of telegrams received at the Madras office in the ordinary course for transmission to their respective destinations.

Muthusamy Pillay, Sub-Postmaster, Mount Road, also proved receipt of the telegram at his office for transmission to Rangoon and that it was so transmitted.

At this stage further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday next.

THE steamer "Ernest Simon" has arrived at Marseilles with twenty-three Chinese who are travelling to England to study weaving by order of the Viceroy of Canton.

THE Secretary of State has sold another four and a quarter lakhs of special Council Bills at the good price of sixteen pence and one thirty-second making twenty-four lakhs disposed of in the past week. He is now so far ahead with his Council sales that he has placed two million sterling to the gold standard reserve in London.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

New Journal Suggested.

PRESIDENTIAL SUMMARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 3.

FRIDAY having been chiefly devoted to an inspection of the Manjri farm and demonstrations in sugar growing and treatment, the Conference again met in the Council Hall on Saturday, when Mr. G. F. Keatinge occupied the chair. Mr. Paregoanker of Sangamner, near Ahmedabad, proposed "that this conference is of opinion that the institution of grain depots should be encouraged by Government asking revenue officers and organisers of Co-operative Credit Societies to take an active interest in the establishment of grain stores and to note in there annual report the progress made in this respect. He explained that his idea was that in every large village or group of four or five villages, each cultivator should be made to contribute one or two seers of grain per rupee of Government assessment paid by him and the grain thus attested should be stored in the village granary, which would be under the control of the village Punch, such granaries being of use in times of famine. Some adverse criticism was offered but the proposition was carried.

A paper was then read by Mr. M. M. Karbhari on cultivation by the Warlis and other aboriginal tribes of the Thana District. The next paper was by Rao Bahadur Jadav of Kolhapur on the question of starting new industries for the agricultural classes, and he pointed out what was being done in Kolhapur when the Maharaja had introduced tea, coffee, cardamon and aloe cultivation. Mr. Adarji Munsherji Dalal of Broach moved that the attention of the Conference might be invited to the advisability of starting an agricultural journal—at first in English and afterwards in the vernacular—to be edited by an expert officer of the Agricultural Department and to be published at a moderate price, special concession being made to those cultivators and landlords, who paid to Government a certain minimum amount of land revenue.

Mr. Anupram Kirparam seconded and the Hon. Mr. Rodda supported the proposition.

Dr. Mann, speaking on behalf of the Agricultural Department, expressed his fullest sympathy with the resolution. The publication of agricultural information both in English and in vernacular in the form of a journal was far better than in the form of a leaflet as at present. But there were certain difficulties in the way. At present they had a series of leaflets written in the simplest possible language that could be understood by the agriculturists. But one of the disadvantages of the leaflets was that they treated of technical subjects. Then there was the Agricultural College Magazine, conducted by the students. It was entirely of a professional kind and was useful both from a theoretical and practical point of view. Besides these leaflets the Department fully recognised that something more was needed. He thought the journal should be monthly or, perhaps, in the first instance, quarterly. As regarded agency through which the journal might be published, Dr. Mann was of opinion that considering the popularity of the Deccan Agricultural Association, it would receive better support if it were published by it than by the Agricultural Department. He assured the Conference that if the journal was started by that Association, the members of the Agricultural Department would always be too glad to extend their support to it by contributing articles and supplying information.

Mr. Keatinge said there were already three agricultural journals in existence and they had not received that support which they so fully deserved. He thought the proposer was not aware of the fact, and it would be unwise to place the proposal before the Conference.

Mr. Dalal said he was aware of of the fact of these publications. His object was that there should be a journal conducted by the Department so that various agricultural subjects might be treated scientifically.

The proposition was carried.

SIR J. MUIR MACKENZIE'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Sir John Muir Mackenzie in his concluding address, said :—

First of all he should like to say about this gathering. Its size was a matter of congratulation showing what intense interest had been excited throughout the Presidency on the subject of agriculture and the work of the Agricultural Department. Apart from the work of the Department, the one reason for this great interest was that the people saw that there was no question of money involved in the business and that Government was not doing this with the object of raising the assessment and of squeezing money out of the ryots on the ground of improved agriculture. But he wanted them to carry this home with them that what improvement there might have been in the produce of the land owing to improved agriculture, there was not the slightest danger that there would be an increase of one pie in the assessment. (Hear, hear.) They had considerable proof of this in the case of the recent revision of assessment. The point was obscured in the earlier revision which led most of them to think that enhancement was made on account of walls. But that was not so. The recent revision of settlement should have shown them that there should be no cause left for apprehension. There had been several settlements introduced recently and there would be other settlement hereafter, in which there would be no enhancement at all. He was glad to say that many people had built walls in their holdings and executed others reforms. That would show that the Sirkar gave them pucca assurance that any improvement that would be made —whether in the matter of walls or superior crops, or manure—would not lead to the enhancement of a pie in their assessment.

Now, many of the members of the Conference had an opportunity of being present at the demonstration given the other day at the farm ; but as there might have been some who had not been able to hear or understand fully those demonstrations, it was arranged to keep the College farm open for a week more for their benefit. Not only that, but he should like to inform them that when the College building was completed a large hall would be provided expressly for the purpose. There they would find all sorts of information, bulletins, a library, a museum, and pictorial representations. There information would be supplied to them by the Curator of the Museum and other officials of the College.

As regarded reading of papers he entirely agreed with Mr. Godbole that it would be an advantage if they could have some reform in their procedure next year. The exact line of reform it was not quite easy to settle. When people came from long distances they liked to have an opportunity of saying what they wanted to say. The matter would be carefully considered and they would do their best to make the Conference more attractive than ever before.

He should like again to mention that he was most thankful to the "Times of India" for having given them such a good report. He thought it would be worth while to have it translated and he hoped some of the vernacular papers would be able to express approval of it.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Turning to the subject of associations, the President said in his opinion the ideal of every association that was established would be that it should have its own farm or plots. Government could not buy all the plots and farms for them, and it would be necessary for each association to raise money to buy plots of land or to rent them for their use. Again, from these associations they should expect to receive solution of particular problems which interested and excited them most. Then they should also like members of the associations to come to the headquarters and to the experimental farms at the College to make inquiries and learn something about their difficulties. He would also earnestly suggest to the already existing associations that they would do well to get themselves affiliated to the Deccan Agricultural Association, as that Association was in immediate touch with the headquarters of the Agricultural Department.

Turning to the suggestion made by Mr. Bidiker for establishing factories for extracting oil from oilseeds, the President remarked he needed hardly to say that it would give Government great satisfaction if they were established, but for them to succeed it would be necessary to give the grower the good price which the great exporting firms in Bombay paid. It would be of great advantage to the grower of oil-seeds to grow foreign groundnuts. He understood that the growers of foreign groundnuts now had got an advantage, because the foreign groundnuts yielded a better crop than the indigenous one and contained a larger quantity of oil. He should like them to go home and say to the cultivators that they could get more oil from the foreign groundnuts and that they should screw out better prices from Messrs Ralli Brothers. (Laughter,) But as to Government assistance in the matter he saw no hope.

Mr. Bidiker : I appeal to the Bombay merchants.

The President : I do not know how far you can look to them for help. The Bombay merchants are for the greater part exporting merchants. Continuing, he said it would be quite reasonable to call upon them to do this out of their own private enterprise, and some of them might make experiments. In fact, there was nothing more satisfactory among the recent work of the Department than the extraction of oil from the foreign seeds. On the contrary, it was what they called "spoiling the Egyptian." They spoiled the foreigners of some of their best seeds and made the best of it for their internal trade. He might just mention that Mr. Keatinge informed him that there was already an oil extracting factory at Broach.

FOREST RESTRICTIONS.

Coming to the question of forests and pasture the President said he should like to mention to them the recently published long Government resolution on the subject. It was published in the newspapers. He was afraid it was not very much in the Vernacular papers, because the Vernacular papers would not take their information, even though it were placed at their disposal. The resolution would show them how Government were anxious to enlighten the public. The forest regulations were intensely disliked by the people, however reasonable and necessary they might be. (Hear, hear). He was glad to hear, "hear, hear" when he said the restrictions were reasonable and necessary. The aim of Government at present was, and the aim of the Forest Department, which at one time made a mistake in the opposite direction, was to get the people to understand that forests were not only administered solely to obtain Government revenue, but they were also administered for the benefit of the people and to get the people, who lived in the vicinity of the forests, to get their livelihood out of them. He should like them to know that this was not a mere empty profession or a mere pious opinion. That had been a success, a thing that had happened. There were parts of forests in Mandvi, Surat and Dangar where the Forest Officer had got the whole population enthusiastically on his side, Those forests were subject to disastrous fires chiefly at Dangar but by judicious concessions the Forest Officer had succeeded in getting people to co-operate with him and very few forest fires were now reported from there. Now, he would have them to understand that the preservation of wood in this country was of enormous importance. They had got a gigantic city of Bombay with a million of inhabitants, who must be supplied with fuel. The demand for fuel had become so great that already Bombay was going in Kanara, and in vicinity of Thana and Colaba for it ; and they must do something to get a certain supply of fuel in their own country. Many of them had perhaps strong conservative instincts, but still they knew that great many of their houses were built of zarra wood imported from Australia. They could not grow wood without conserving forests, and in conserving forests, he claimed for Government that they were doing work of good Swadeshi.

Turning to the rab, he found that was a matter on which all people in the Conference felt most strongly As Dr. Mann pointed out to them the Agricultural Department believed that they had discovered other materials for promoting the cultivation of rice which were no more expensive—and some of them were less expensive—than rab. Now for a man who obtained rab solely by his own labour, Dr. Mann's and Mr. Knight's discovery must bring much consolation. It brought an equal amount of consolation to the man who was in the condition of a landlord. He considered that those who complained of their being deprived of their rab by the operations of the Forest Department had a weak case, and that could be easily proved by the instance of Ratnagiri district where there were no forests and consequently no forest operations. He understood that Government were inquiring into the matter and were endeavouring to remove the restrictions and to administer forests not in the interests of revenue but in the interests of the ryots.

As to the question of damage being done by wild pigs, he said there was no doubt that in places they were becoming very dangerous. Steps had been taken in that matter and rewards had been offered in one district. If that system did good they would extend it, and if they did not succeed they would try some other means.

EDUCATIONAL QUESTIONS.

With regard to the question of giving education in agriculture to the sons of agriculturists, excellent speeches were made on the point and ideas were put forward relevantly and altogether he came away with a very good impression about that discussion. The chief impression that he derived from it was the great value set by everybody on some kind of vernacular instruction. Some wanted it in primary schools, and some in special taluka schools. But everybody wanted that there should be some kind of instruction in vernacular in agriculture. He hoped that action would be taken very promptly upon that. It depended upon what the department could do. The matter had already engaged the attention of Government and unless insuperable objections were brought forward they would make an attempt immediately to start a school. But at the same time as pointed out by the Hon. Mr. Sharp and Dr. Mann, to provide this they must have plenty of men at the College. He begged the parents to give in their minds certain preference to the Agricultural College when they were choosing a college for their sons. If he had a son now in India he should be delighted to send him there. There was one other point and that was with regard to scholarships, and he hoped enlightened and wealthy gentlemen would come forward with money to endow scholarships in connection with this College.

Coming to the question of storing seeds, the President said the operations of Government in this respect could only be limited. It was impossible for Government to supply seed at the country side. Let some among them show the enterprise of starting such a store and he would get every assistance from the Agricultural Department. He had no doubt that if the enterprise succeeded the industry would spread throughout the country.

CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE.

He would allude for one moment to Agricultural Banks. He did not propose to say anything on the merits of the question. He should like it to be understood that Government did not propose to bring in foreign capital. The Government of Bombay, in recommending the scheme of Sir Vithaldas and Lalubhai to the Government of India, put in the special fact that all the capital was to be founded in the country. They should like nothing more than to get the capital from the sowcar himself. If the sowcar felt that there was a chance of recovering his money and that he would be paid his interest, he would consider it worth his while to put his money in the Bank concerned on safe terms rather than scatter it about all over the country with a lot of very bad debts. It was a matter of time. Then he should like to tell them that with regard to Sir Vithaldas' and Mr. Lallubhai's Bank scheme for lending money to the Co-operative Society he received only the day before a letter from the Government of India which gave him far more sanguine hopes of the success of that scheme than before. There was nothing definite yet but it gave sanguine hopes.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

He would now conclude. This was the last general Conference at which he could hope to preside. He had to separate on the 5th August next. He could only say that the severance of his life with India would be of intense sorrow to him ; but no part of his work he would give us with such grave reluctance as that connected with agriculture. There was, however, a consolation that when he quitted the country he would leave its agriculture on a steady upward path of improvement with the Government and Department and the people enthusiastically co-operating in the promotion of its interests. There was no danger now on in the swinging of the pendlum. The usefulness of the work which the Agricultural Department could do had been demonstrated both to Government and he thought as this Conference had shown, to the people, both Government and people would insist on the development, but in all the service—men who were full of life and energy and in those he included Indians as well as Europeans ; and in the people they had outside the service private individuals—worthy men of intelligence and enlightenment who knew that they saw what could be done with their help and co-operation. Whatever vicissitudes there might be in store for India its agriculture would not go backward, but would go forward on its path of progress. On the motion of the Chief of Ichalkaranji a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the President before the Conference was dissolved.

LAKHMIDAS MILLS.

Debenture Holders to Take Possession.

At a meeting of the Debenture-holders of the Lakhmidas Mills held in Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, yesterday afternoon. Dr. H. D. Patel presided. Mr. Yorke-Smith, of Messrs. Little and Co. the Solicitors to the Trustees of the Debenture-holders was present; he read a statement of the position of affairs. Of the surviving trustees Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote and Mr. Gordhandas Gokaldas Tejpal were present. Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, of Messrs Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, and Mr. Ghandi, of Messrs. Wadia, Ghandhi and Company, Solicitors, were also present, and so was Mr. S. B. Bilimoria, auditor, who was in charge of the mill office, under the directions of the official Liquidator, Mr. R. D. Sethna. About one hundred debenture-holders were present at the meeting.

The statement read by Mr. Yorke-Smith detailed the steps that had been taken in Court in connection with the liquidation and the debenture-holders' trustees. Besides these, it included the following:—

The trustees desire to say the presence of debenture-holders at this meeting must not be taken as an admission that all are holders of genuine and authorized debentures. By an indenture dated the 23rd day of June, 1904, and made between the Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., of the one part and Mr. Goverdhundas Gocul-das Tejpal, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, and Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote, of the other part, the Company granted and assigned to the above-mentioned gentlemen as trustees for holders of the Company's debentures, the Company's land at Ferguson Road with the mill buildings and premises on it, and the boilers, engines and machinery, etc., on and about the Company's premises. The debentures, payment whereof (together with interest) secured by the above deed, are 1,000 in number of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each and of the aggregate value of Rs. 5 lakhs, bearing interest at the rate of 7 1-2 per cent. per annum payable half yearly on the 1st October and the 1st April in each year. Certain powers were given to the trustees to enter into possession of the property of the Company comprised in the said trust deed, and to sell and convert the same into money and out of it to pay the principal and interest due in respect of the debentures. The above power of entry and sale was to be exercised by the [trustees in certain events : two of such events have happened namely : (1) Interest on the debentures amounting to more than Rs. 500 is in arrear and unpaid, for more than three calendar months after becoming due, and (2) an order to wind up the Company was made by the High Court on the 17th day of September 1909. Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, one of the trustees for debenture-holders died on the 28th August, 1909.

On the 2nd September last, a petition was presented by some of the creditors of the Company for the winding up of the Company by the Court. On the same day, the High Court made an order appointing Mr. R. D. Sethna, as provisional liquidator with certain powers to enter into possession and for protection of the property of the Company. At the time when the above order was made Messrs. Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal and E. R. Khote as surviving trustees appeared by Counsel in Judge's Chambers, and upon their application, the above order was made, without prejudice to all the rights of the trustees. On the 4th September, 1909, Messrs Little and Co., as attorneys for the surviving trustees gave notice to the provisional liquidator of the rights and claims of the trustees against the property of the mill and that the trustees were not to be deemed to have waived any of their rights and remedies.

UNAUTHORISED DEBENTORES.

Certain correspondence has since passed between the attorneys of the trustees and the attorneys for the Provisional Liquidator and several interviews have taken place between such attorneys and the liquidator. During the course of such correspondence and interviews it was found, that a sum of about Rs. 6,000 was required to be paid to certain insurance companies for sums stated to be immediately due for premiums on policies of insurance on the Company's mill property for about rupees 10 lakhs. The attorneys for the trustees at once arranged with the liquidator and his attorneys to raise a sum of Rs. 6,500, for the above purpose, on the security of the property of the Company and on the 9th September, 1909, an order by consent was obtained from the Hon. the sitting Judge in Chambers, empowering the liquidator to raise the sum as a first charge upon the Company's property. The trustees' attorneys and the liquidator's attorneys having considered the matter, an order was taken in Chambers on the 14th September, 1909, whereby an order obtained on the 3rd September, 1909, was superseded, and a fresh order was made, authorising the liquidator to borrow the said Rs. 36,000 on a second mortgage of the Company's property, subject to the first charge of Rs. 6,500 for insurance premiums, and to the charge created by the above indenture of 23rd June 1904, in favour of the trustees, for the debenture-holders. Rumours had been circulated to the effect that debentures purporting to be debentures of the Company were in existence considerably in excess of the 1,000 debentures authorised and secured by the above trust deed. With a view to ascertain whether there were debentures in excess of the authorised number, the trustees by the above advertisement requested the holders of debentures to produce the debentures held by them, for inspection at the office of Messrs. Little and Co., their attorneys. In some cases instead of producing debentures, holders have merely stated that they had certain debentures with them. The total aggregate number of debentures produced, or stated to be held by firms and banks, has been ascertained to be 1,466, which number it will be seen greatly exceeds the authorised number of 1,000. Each debenture bears a consecutive serial number in a series from 1 to 1,000 both inclusive, but some debentures of this series have not yet been produced for inspection by their holders. Assuming that there is outstanding one debenture only for each serial number which has not yet been produced, there in the aggregate about 37 debentures which have not yet been submitted, and if this number added to 1,066, the total number of debentures now in existence must be 1,503, that is, 503 above the original figure of 1,000.

During the inspection of the said debentures it was discovered that in about 300 cases two debentures each bearing an identical serial number were in the hands of different holders. In about 100 cases 3 debentures each bearing the same serial number were produced. In 50 cases 4 debentures each bearing the same serial number, were produced, and it is therefore, difficult at present to determine with any certainty as to which of the debentures in the aforesaid double, treble, or quadruple sets are genuine debentures and which of them are false or unauthorised.

THE HIGH COURT TO DECIDE.

The trustees have been advised not to assume the responsibility of deciding the above question, but they will as below mentioned apply to the High Court for directions. The trustees desire to bring to the notice of debenture-holders that on the 20th September, 1909, the attorneys for the liquidator issued a Chamber summons calling upon all parties concerned to attend in Chambers on the 25th September, 1909, on the hearing of an application to be made on behalf of the liquidator for the directions of the Court as to an immediate sale of the Company's property. The attorneys of the trustees and the trustees themselves thereupon met the attorney for the liquidator and explained to him that any order which he might take from the Court must carefully provide for protecting the interests of the trustees for the debenture-holders and so forth. The matter was heard in Chambers on Thursday the 30th September, 1909 when council appeared on behalf of the trustees and and the Judge intimated to the parties that in his opinion it would be a misfortune if the trustees and the liquidator were unable to work amicably together. The trustees' counsel, however, was unwilling to consent to anything which might prejudice the rights and remedies of the holders of debentures, and informed his Lordship that the meeting of the debenture-holders was fixed to take place on the 4th October, 1909, when the matter would be mentioned and the summons was allowed to stand over until Thursday the 7th October, 1909. The trustees are advised that either they ought to be in possession of the mill premises for the purpose of realizing the property, or that the liquidator should with the Court's sanction, hold the property for and on behalf of the trustees for debenture-holders upon trust, to pay in priority out of the proceeds of sale except as to the Rs. 6,500 above mentioned, such sums as may be due to debenture-holders for principal and interest, also whatever is due and may become due to the trustees for costs. The trustees have no funds in their hands for defraying the expenses and costs of the proceedings and business already done by them, and which they may have to do in future and for defraying the costs of any litigation in which they may have to engage in connection with the trust deed or the debentures or the property of the Company, and it will, therefore, be necessary to procure the required funds for the purpose by raising the same on the security of the property of the mill. If no alternative to the above procedure is urged at this meeting the trustees will assume that debentureholders approve of the action taken and of the course proposed to be followed. As the summons regarding sale of the Company's property was postponed in order that the debenture-holders might be referred to before order was made on the summons, it is to be hoped that this meeting will be unanimous in passing resolutions.

The following resolutions were, after some discussion, unanimously agreed to.

(1) Mr. Ratansi Mulji be appointed a trustee in the room of the deceased trustee, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi.

(2) The trustees be authorised to take possession of the mills and premises which are subject to, and comprised in the trust deed for debentureholders dated 53rd June, 1904 : and to sell or realise the sale of these for the benefit of the debenture-holders under the term of the trust deed, such sale to be by public auction ; or by private contract provided the consent of the debenture-holders assembled at a meeting to be duly convened is given, and the sanction of the Court is obtained ; the proceeds of sale are to be at once deposited in a local bank or banks, or to be invested as authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

(3) The trustees' attorneys, Messrs. Little and Company, are authorised to prepare the necessary documents for the appointment of the third trustee, and to do what is necessary for the carrying out of the second resolution.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

MALARIA AND WELLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last week it had been notified in the local papers by Dr. Turner, the Executive Health Officer, of the Bombay Municipality, that the cause of the pervailing malaria in Bombay is owing to the existence of the wells in dwelling houses of the public and that a particular sort of costly covering has been suggested by him. As far as it is known the prevailing malaria in Bombay is only of recent growth, while the wells in the dwelling houses have been in existence for time out of memory. I do not think it will be easy for the Health Officer to to have his instructions as regards the covering of the well carried out, it will I believe be very strenuously opposed by the Parsis who make a daily use of the well water in all their religious rites and ceremonies and I also believe that it is their firm belief that the water intended for religious purposes should be kept exposed to the sun and air. There are numerous sermons preached to the public by the Health Officer from time to time to drive away malaria from Bombay. May I ask if the Health Department itself is equally alert as regards their own duties. People were only recently informed that public bodies like the Port Trust, the Post Office the G.I.P. Railway etc., had been asked to see that no water was allowed to collect within their respective compounds. I am really sory to notice that that the Health Department, after issuing the above instructions, have never cared to see if they had been carried out. I assure you, Sir, that besides a temporarily sunk open well within the compound of the new Post Office, (where every morning the labourers wash their dirty clothes) there are several pits of stagnant water both on the eastern and western sides where mosquitoes are found to breed in numbers to the utter annoyance of the people residing on the eastern side of the Frere Road. On the southern end of the Victoria Terminus yard will be found a huge heap of kitchen and other refuse, emitting therefrom a noxious smell. At the time when a milch cattle shed was being erected in the compound of the the St. George's Hospital objection had been raised against it by the public, when they were informed by the Health Department that assurance had been obtained to keep the cattle shed clean. The assurance has not been carried, on the contrary bad odour is emanating from it every evening, besides there will be found strewn on walls of the shed dirty corn sacks on which numerous mosquitoes and other insects abound. Again on the eastern side of the houses on Frere Road rank vegetation on the Port Trust property has grown enormously, giving shelter to mosquitoes and other small insects which disturb the sleep at night of the people residing in the adjoining houses. The public have of late learnt to be more careful regarding their mode of living and have been as far as possible carrying out the various suggestions thrown out from time to time by the Health Officer, but if simultaneously the Health Department were equally alert in their own duties, I think the malaria could be driven away from Bombay in no time.

I may as well mention that the house I have been living in for a number of years past on Frere Road has no well at all within its precints, yet for the last four years I have not known a single week during which one or other member of my family may not have fallen a victim to malaria which goes to prove that the prevalence of malaria in Bombay is not attributable to the existence of the wells in dwelling houses.—Yours, &c.,

M. B. M.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Professor Welinkar on "Ideals of Youth."

PROFESSOR N.G. WELINKAR, M.A., LL.B., delivered an address in English on Sunday morning in connection with the Prarthana Samaj Anniversary, to a crowded audience on the "Ideals of Youth." In the beginning he explained that by youth he meant the period between the ages of 16 and 21, which is the most critical period of life, when men and women are surrounded by many and peculiar temptations ; it is then that they form their character and decide upon their ideals. Mr. Welinkar distinguished between beliefs and ideals, by saying that beliefs are rather intellectual and ideals are emotional. Beliefs are difficult to be shaken while often times varying according, as they continue to give satisfaction or not. He then placed before the audience four great ideals for youth, viz., (1) the ideal of religion; (2) the ideal of acquisitiveness or the wealth ideal; (3) the ideal of knowledge; and (4) the social ideal. He dwelt at some length on each of these and described the various features of them. Young men ought to have the ideal of having a real and vital religion ; they should also be inspired with a desire to acquire wealth. Knowledge should be gained direct from nature, rather than merely from books and lectures; and every one should feel that man does not live or die for himself but for the whole society ; we all are members one of another and thus a genuine brotherly feeling for all should be engendered. He laid emphasis on the necessity of inter-dining without any distinction of caste or a means for the realisation of the social ideal. Finally, he concluded by expressing regret at the lack of ideals amongst the youths of India, and said that India needs young men with ideals for its genuine regeneration.

DROWNING ACCIDENT IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 4.

A drowning accident took place in Poozoondoung Creek in which two women and a man lost their lives, their bodies not being recovered. The two engaged a Sampan near Rowetts Bazaar landing to take them to Dawbong. When half way accross the creek the Sampan was struck by a sudden squall and overturned is, the occupants being thrown into the water. Two women and the Sampan rower sank at once and were drowned, while the other two occupants struck out for the shore which they managed to reach in an exhausted condition.

Five sons of a retired sergeant-farrier of the Royal Field Artillery—Mr. John Moore, of Belvedere, Kent—are serving in their father's old corps, and his other son is also in the Army. Mr. Moore's discharge states that he was "the best farrier in the British Army."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S LAND.

Question of Present Tenure.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

ESUFALI SALEBHOY VS. THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

For the Defendant-appellant :—Mr. L. J. Robertson, with the Hon'ble the Advocate General, instructed by the Government Solicitor, Mr. E. F. Nicholson.

For the Claimant-respondent : Mr. M. R. Jardine, with the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod, who had passed a decree in favour of the claimant for Rs. 2,35,264, as compensation for the value of the land acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, plus 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition with costs.

It appeared that by a declaration published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," of 6th November, 1902, under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, the local Government notified their intention of acquiring certain land, fronting on Parel Road for a public purpose. On 8th December, Esufali Salebhoy, the then surviving administrator of Salebhoy Heptoola, appeared before the Collector as the only claimant. Ebrahim Jiva also attended, and he stated that his lease had expired, and he had no claim. The inquiry was proceeded with by the Collector on the footing that Salebhoy had an absolute interest in the property to be acquired. According to the claimant the valuation depended entirely on the licence being renewable. A notice was issued by Government on the claimant calling upon him to quit and deliver up possession of the land by the 1st January of 1905. The inquiry was resumed in spite of this notice, when the Government Solicitor asked the Collector to decide that Salebhoy was merely holding from Government as a tenant on sufferance, that the land belonged to Government and that Salebhoy's estate was only entitled to that portion of the compensation which might be awarded for the buildings.

Mr. Justice Macleod said that in his opinion the Collector should then have stopped the inquiry under the Land Acquisition Act.

Instead of stopping the proceedings, however, the Collector continued the inquiry regarding the market value of the land, without any objection being taken by the claimant and made his award on 5th March, 1905. He found that the compensation payable, that is, the market value of the land and buildings, was for the land Rs. 2,00,183, for buildings 36,254 and added Rs. 5,438, or 15 per cent for compulsory acquisition on the value of the buildings only. He then proceeded to apportion the compensation between Government and the claimant, under Section 11 (3), apportioning Rs. 2,00,183 to Government as the value of the land and Rs. 41,693 to the claimant for the building.

When the reference came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. Jardine on behalf of the claimant raised two main heads, firstly, that the claimant was the owner of the land and was therefore entitled to the whole of the compensation awarded ; and, secondly, that the Collector having arrived at the amount of compensation to be awarded, had no right to apportion it between the Government and the claimant.

On this question, His Lordship held that the Collector had no jurisdiction to try the question of title between the Government and the claimant. It was admitted that the land was vested in the East India Company in January, 1803, and there never had been a grant by the Company to the claimant or his predecessors in title. His claim to a permanent tenure appeared to be based purely on equity. The claimant said that he and his predecessors had been in possession of the land at a fixed rent, payable to the Company, since 1801 ; that these lands and other lands of a similar nature had passed from hand to hand as a freehold with the knowledge and assent of the Company, and such transfers had been registered in the Company's books; that it appeared from Warden's Report on Land Tenure of Bombay made in 1814 and published by Government in 1861, what was the general policy of the Company towards the occupiers of land in the Island of Bombay ; that the Company was anxious to bring people to the island, and would not disturb the occupiers so long as they paid their rents ; and that it would be most impolitic to attempt to press any more rigorously for any greater rights over the soil.

Mr. Justice Macleod was of opinion that he had no jurisdiction to decide the question of title as between the Government and the claimant. As far as the Land Aquisition Act was concerned, the claimant had proved that he was the person to receive the compensation payable for the land. The Collector had found the present value of the whole property under acquisition to be Rs. 2,36,438 on the rental basis. This was not disputed. But as far as His Lordship could gather, the rent paid to Government had not been treated as an out-going. The rent of the houses to the north-west and south-west corners had been capitalized at 16 2-3 years' purchase and the stable at 11 1-4 years' purchase. The ground rent amounted to Rs. 90-4-7. It was impossible to apportion this accurately, but it would be near enough if it was capitalized at 13 years' purchase. This would amount to Rs. 1,173. The compensation, therefore payable for the land was Rs. 2,35,264, plus 15 per cent for compulsory acquisition. The difference between this and the amount received by the claimant under protest must be paid to him with interest at 6 per cent. from the date the Collector took possession.

Arguments of Counsel were heard during the course of the day.

GREEN TEA PARTNERSHIP.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

MANJIBHAI CURRIMBHAI VS. VITHALDAS GORDHANDAS, A FIRM.

For the plaintiff, and the first defendant, in the cross suit:—the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. L. J. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchordass.

For the defendants, and the plaintiff, in the cross suit :—Mr. S. G. Velinkar, with the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshaw and Co.

For the second defendant, Mr. Nuzerally Manjibhoy, in the cross suit :—Mr. B. J. Desai, with Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Mr. Manchershaw R. Vakil.

These were two cross suits, the first filed by the plaintiff to recover the sum of Rs. 34,330-13-6; the second filed by the defendants against the plaintiff and his son, Nuzeally Manjibhoy, for a declaration of partnership and for taking accounts.

The plaintiff, in his plsint, has stated that he from time to time lent and advanced to the defendants various sums of money and the defendants from time to time made payments to the plaintiff in liquidation of such debts due by the defendants to the plaintiff. Accounts of such transactions were adjusted at the close of every year. The last adjustment was made in November 1905 when a sum of Rs. 34,220-13-9 was found due by the defendants to the plaintiff. The defendants had since then paid to him on 19th May 1906 a sum of Rs. 3,000 in part payment of the amount due. The plaintiff had since then been calling upon the defendants to pay off the balance due but the defendants had been evading payment on false pretences.

The defendants were now indebted to him in the sum of Rs. 34,330-13 6 for principal and interest up to 12th November 1906, at 9 per cent. He therefore prayed that the defendants be ordered to pay the amount with interest and costs.

The defendants, in their written statement, denied the plaintiff's claim and said that in 1899 the plaintiff and his son, Nazarally, became the mortgagees in possession of the stock in trade of a certain company, which was at that time trading in green tea. The plaintiff and his son as such mortgagees sold some green tea to the defendants' firm, who were dealing in tea and the same were credited in the books of the latter in the name of the plaintiff's son. After 1899, the plaintiff and his son jointly of the one part and the defendants jointly of the other part became partners in the business of particular green tea bought or ordered out in the name of either Vithaldas Gordhandas or Nazarali Munji Karimbhai, the share of the plaintiff and his son jointly being eight annas and that of the defendants being also eight annas. It was arranged at the time the partnership was formed that any chests of tea as well as cash bought in by the plaintiff and his son as their share of the capital were to be credited in an account in the name of the plaintiff, and the interest at 9 per cent. was to be allowed on the sums remaining to his credit on the account, the same rate being allowed to the defendants on the sums remaining to their credit in their similar account. It was distinctly understood that the parties would not be entitled to withdraw or claim any amount until the partnership accounts were finally adjusted and their shares of the losses, if any, were entered to the debt of their respective accounts. In view, however, of the state of the plaintiff's account, his son was sometimes allowed to withdraw certain sums for which he signed receipts in the books. They further submitted that out of certain chests of green tea purchased by the partnership in the name of Nazarali Munji Karimbhai from Messrs. Talati and Co., 464 chests of the value of over Rs. 40,000 were wrongfully taken possession of by the plaintiff's son only a few days before the institution of the suit with the plaintiff's knowledge and consent and the plaintiff and his son were bound to account further the value of the chests to the partnership. They, therefore, submitted that the suit as framed should be dismissed with costs,

On the same facts they filed a cross suit against the plaintiff and his son, and submitted that they desired to have the partnership disolved and they were ready and willing to bear their share of the debts and obligations of the partnership according to the terms of the agreement. They, therefore, prayed for a declaration that the plaintiff (1st defendant) was a partner of themselves and his son (2nd defendant) in the business of certain kind of green tea carried on in the name of Nazarally Manjibhoy Currimbhoy or Nazarally Manji from 1900 to 1904 ; for a dissolution of the partnership and for proper accounts being taken.

The original plaintiff (the 1st defendant) in his written statement said that the plaintiffs were not entitled as against him to the relief claimed or any part thereof and that the defendants (the plaintiffs in the cross suit) had falsely and vexatiously made him a party and he submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs so far as he was concerned. He also denied the partnership and the allegations made against him in the plaint.

The second defendant in the cross suit in his written statement denied that he jointly did or had done business in partnership with his father. He also denied that the first defendant, his father, was a partner in the dealings and said the partnership consisted of the plaintiffs in the cross-suit on the one hand and himself on the other. He further stated that his father acted as a shroff to the plaintiffs' firm. He further submitted that he drew the money on behalf of his father and he signed as follows : Khoja Munjibhoy Karimbhoy by hands of Nazarali Munji.

He denied the material allegations made against him and submitted that the suit as against him should be dismissed with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Taka Deo, a Hindu, was charged with theft as a servant of Rs. 100, belonging to his master, Mr. Maneckji Muncherji Batliwalla, a merchant, dealing in mill stores and machinery. It appeared from the evidence that on the 5th of February 1908 the complainant gave the accused two envelopes, one containing a note of Rs. 20, and the other three notes of Rs. 50, Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 respectively. The accused was told to paste and seal them and bring them to the complainant. Having done this he was told to take them to the Post Office to send them by registered post. The accused went out but did not return. Four or five days later the complainant received certain information from the addresses of the two envelopes from which it appeared that the accused had abstracted the notes and substituted pieces of blotting paper. The accused absconded, but was subsequently arrested. The accused pleaded guilty. The complainant said he did not wish to press the charge. The accused was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, to undergo one month's further imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 75 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

SELLING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Excise Inspectors A. J. Arron and K. Pandit charged one Yusub Jacoob with selling three grains of cocaine without a license. It appeared from the evidence that in consequence of certain information received by the Excise Officers, a man was sent with a marked coin to buy cocaine from the accused in Kumbharwada 3rd Lane on Sunday night. The accused sold him a packet and was arrested. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or, in default, to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

Inspector Draper charged Bhorai Kalia, a Hindu, with stealing Rs. 1,528 in cash belonging to Gijan Jaga, police ramoose No. 1. The evidence showed that the complainant had left his box containing the money in charge of one Chimai. On Saturday night complainant missed the money. Yesterday morning at 4-30 a. m. the accused was found going along the road near the complainant's hut, carrying a bag containing the money on his shoulder. On enquiries it was found that the accused, who was a country-man of the complainant, lived in a hut adjoining Chimai's hut, and during the illness of the latter, had stolen the money and buried it behind his hut. He was carrying it away when he was arrested. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The complainant on being questioned by the Court as to how he

BY THE WAY.

"I DONT THINK."

"Yes, I don't think," a colloquialism which, a correspondent suggests, future historians will note as one of great acceptance in our time, is, as a matter of fact, a fairly old-established colloquialism already. As a popular device for making irony quite clear, it is at least as old as "Pickwick," for Sam Weller used it when he took violent possession of Mr. Winkle at Bristol with the remark, "You're an amiably disposed young man, sir, I don't think." A very large proportion of current slang and popular catch-phrases can be traced quite a long way back often a century or two. There would seem to be, lying below the surface as it were, a large permanent stock of slang, hundreds of years old, pieces of which come up to the surface from time to time, and after a spell of general currency, sink back to the level of rogues' and vagabonds' speech, to which they properly belong. A little while ago, for instance, easy speakers began to talk of their items of expenditure as "a half-crown touch," "a guinea touch," and so on. It would probably have surprised most of them to know that they were using an idiom at least 200 years old. The first instance given in the "Slang Dictionary" is dated 1720, from Sir Erasmus Phillip's diary: "At night went to the ball at the Angel, a guinea touch." And Swift wrote: "Print my preface in such form as, in the bookseller's phrase, will make a sixpenny touch."

THE DOG IN THE BUS.

A man who has chased a motor-bus through pools of slushy mud may be pardoned if an expression of momentary annoyance passes his lips when he discovers (if one may perpetrate a "bull") the only vacant seat occupied by a dog—a dog, too, who is complacently biting his ticket while he holds out his paw for the change. Yet, though rare, this experience has been undergone by Londoners, and only chance, which brought it about that such an incident should take place before the horrified eyes of Inspector Clarke, of the Public Carriage Office, has put an end to this canine tyranny. Objections had already been made to the bus companies, who had replied that any dog who chose to pay for his seat was entitled to it. Now, however, the matter has been taken up officially, and it has been decided that the word "passengers" is limited to persons; dogs, like infants in arms, may occupy laps free of charge—otherwise they must run behind in outer darkness. One is afraid this will lead to dogs being taken out less than ever; but, after all, the seats of the mighty must be kept clean.

ILLITERATE COMPOSITION.

President Faunce, of Brown University, in an address delivered at Chautauqua, New York, declared the American people are murdering their mother tongue. He asserted that Americans neither speak nor write the English language correctly. President Faunce's denunciation is repeated by other authorities, who similarly deplore the slovenly speech and the illiterate composition of the average American. The use of slang is becoming so habitual in the United States that it is constantly employed by clergymen in their sermons, by leader writers on important newspapers, by Congressmen in the course of debate, and even by university presidents themselves. Ungrammatical expressions occur almost as frequently in conversation as do grammatical ones. Some of the most constant offences are the use of "aint," the use of "don't" for "doesn't," the use of "got" for "have" or "must," the dropping of the final "g," the dropping of "t" in "what" and "want," the dropping of "o" in "do" or the elimination of "do" altogether from sentences, the pronunciation of "you" as if it were spelt "jew," such expressions as "wha' jew wan'" for "what do you want," the use of a double negative, and the pronunciation of the article "a" as if it were spelt "uh."

YANKEE SLANG.

A correspondent sends further examples of the spread of American slang in England, especially in the engineering and allied trades. The foreman will tell the workman to get a move on or he will fire him. The idling boy he calls a scower, and promises him a swift kick if improvement is not forthcoming. He has the word "Stolen!" painted on the brush in the washhouse in preference to the usual "Not to be taken away." He tells a workman that he expects him to live up to his promise to finish a job by a certain time. Reference is made to his wages as his dough, his timekeeper is his utility man, his errand boy his chaser, the barman at his favourite hostelry is the bungstarter, and himself, being a successful workman, is one who "has made good."

APRIL AND THE NORTH POLE.

April ranks high among the months of the year, observes a Paris contemporary. It was set apart by the Greeks to Apollo, and by the Romans to Venus. To say nothing of the famous 1st, it is intimately associated with the North Pole. It was on April 10, 1887, that the Peary expedition passed the eighty-third degree in the ice. On April 8, 1895, Nansen reached his farthest point in these hyperborean regions, and on April 19, 1900, the Duke of the Abruzzi did likewise. On April 21, 1908 Cook accomplished his task, and on the 14th Peary, a year later, did the same. Therefore, says our contemporary, April should be dedicated to the presiding deity of the North Pole.

THE PALACE AT AVIGNON.

The work of restoration of the Palace of the Popes at Avignon is making headway. The paving of the Audience Chamber is almost complete. They have utilised as far as possible the ancient slabs which were found embedded in the earth. In the chamber, which served as a reading-room for the officers of the 58th Regiment, some eighteenth century frescoes were discovered. They are for the most part mediocre. Many of them are coats of arms. There is, however, a fine portrait of Urban VIII. In the chapel of Clement VI. one of the great windows damaged by the soldiery has been almost completely restored.

THE OLD WELL.

Scaffolding has been erected for the reconstruction of the arch which formerly formed part of the porch of the chapel. The window which faced the great door has been opened out looking upon the interior court. The ancient well has been discovered sunk at a depth of over 90 feet, and containing about 36 feet of water. Its diamter is about 13 feet. In pulling down the parasite buildings, and in the excavations, the greatest care has been exercised to preserve anything in the way of sculpture, or anything ancient which the workmen have come across. Already they have found things of sufficient interest to form the nucleus of a museum.

GEOGRAPHY AND THE CHURCH.

Although Cook, not of North Pole fame, discovered the Antipodes, it appears from an old astronomical work by M. J. Mascart, referred to in "La Revue Scientifique," that the first indication was given as far back as 745. The then Bishop of Salzburg Virgilius declared that there was antipodean land. He gave his views to the world as it then was. The theory was so new and so daring that his well-intentioned, if misguided brother, of Mayence, brought the views of Virgilius under the notice of the then Pope Zachary. Virgilius was rewarded for his discovery by being pronounced an heretic.

MARY STUART'S LIBRARY.

A poor half-dozen volumes is all that remains of Mary Stuart's library, which it will be seen was no inconsiderable one for the sixteenth century, and even of this half-dozen (says "T. P.'s Weekly") the claims of some are of doubtful credence. In the Register House at Edinburgh there are preserved two lists—one of the Holyrood Palace library catalogued by the Reformers, and the other of those books which had been taken to Edinburgh Castle, catalogued in 1578, five years after its surrender and the collapse of her party in Scotland. A very human interest attaches itself to those in the Castle collection. It may safely be concluded that they were sent up from Holyrood for the Queen's perusal when she took up her abode within the Castle precincts, 1566, and doubtless were her favourite volumes.

SOME OF THE BOOKS.

Here are Sallust and Livy in French translations, and Erasmus and Cornelius Nepos. Here, too, are Lucian, Plato, Herodotus, and Sophocles, Euripides, Demosthenes, and others in Greek, for the Queen to quicken the sense of tragedy. One wonders whom of them she recalled in her last days at Fotheringay. There is also evidence that she possessed Amyot's "Plutarch," the First Buik of Froisart," the divine Ariosto in Italian, Octavien de Saint-Gelais, his "Ovid," the "Nues on Nouvelles" of Ronsard, the "Marguerites" of Margaret of Navarre, Antoine Veard's "Jardin de Plaisance," Pontus de Tyard's "Erreurs Amoureuses," and others.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOME STAGE FROCKS.

Some beautiful dresses are being worn in the new play at the Jarrick Theatre, London. Miss Beaumont makes her first appearance in a very handsome afternoon dress of golden-brown chiffon, with a long coat of chiffon velvet of the same shade. The coat fits tightly to the waist, and there it is fitted with a short basque cut to a point in front and opening over a waistcoat of plaid chiffon trimmed with narrow loops of brown braid. At the neck is a Peter Pan collar and a black silk tie, and the straight, closely fitting sleeves have cuffs which are fastened with black bottons. The hat is of black satin, turned up at one side with a large black rosette and another of purple, the latter matching the bunch of violets worn at the waist. A large muff of pale yellow chiffon is trimmed with bands of sable edged with narrow ruchings of yellow silk, and there is a sable tie at the neck.

A GOWN OF GREEN SATIN.

A second of Miss Beaumont's dresses is of pale green satin veiled with grey ninon, trimmed with bands of gold embroidery. A black silk waistband makes a charming contrast, and is fastened in front with a large square jewelled buckle, while at the back it is finished with long fringed ends. The hat worn with this costume is of grey velvet lined with a band of deep green satin, while an ostrich feather of a shade of grey verging on green lies along one side the brim.

MISS IRVING'S DRESSES.

Miss Ethel Irving's dresses are also very lovely. Grey chiffon velvet made with a straight plain skirt and the bodice almost hidden by a wide stole of chinchilla makes her first costume. The sleeves of the dress are of velvet, fitting quite tightly to just above the elbow; here they are met by a pair of grey net made very full and finished with ruches of their own material. Miss Irving also carries a large chinchilla muff, and for head-dress she has a toque of the same fur, the brim of which is turned up with two white and grey aigrettes. Another dress is of palest green satin veiled with chiffon of the same colour. Folds of satin and chiffon are drawn round the hips and knotted in front to fall into a long end finished just above the hem with a silver fringe. The bodice is folded over a vest of silver tissue veiled with the chiffon, and from the shoulders hangs a tunic of purple chiffon glistening with jewelled embroidery. This, caught to the shoulders by three jewelled bands, is so arranged as also to fall over the arms and form tiny square under sleeves; and over it again falls a long capelike and pointed drapery of the chiffon heavily embroidered and fringed. A band of chinchilla edges the tunic back and front, and the colour-scheme of grey is completed by the band of satin worn in the hair.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 4.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal Proper, Chota Nagpur and local in Burma and the South of the Peninsula. Rangoon had one and a half inches; Shillong and Gauhati one; Saugor Island, two; Ranchi, three; Belgaum one and a half. The Arabian Sea current is very weak while the Bay current is approximately normal. The area of clear or only lightly cloudy skies now includes North-West of India and nearly the whole of the central parts of the country. The temperature and humidity are nearly normal.

The forecast gives light to moderate rain as likely to continue locally in Burma and the North-East of India. The Indian Ocean pressure has fallen slightly at Mauritius but otherwise the average conditions at Mauritius, Sychelles and Zanzibar are not changed. The variable winds at Zanzibar are unfavourable for the Bombay monsoon.

TELEGARPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 4TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton first picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Kharif harvest in progress. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Cotton crop making good progress.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton crop making good progress.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants healthy and show bolls rapidly ripening. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop execellent. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop making good progress and account satisfactory. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants healthy. Cotton crop making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Hubli.—More rain wanted generally. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects improving.

Bellary.—Looks like rain. Cotton crop prospects improving.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th October, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north, in defect at Ambala and normal in other places. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Moderate cloud has appeared at Allahabad but skies continue clear over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual everywhere and temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana and normal or in slight excess in Sind. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Kathiawar, Cutch and at Surat and Neemuch. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air everywhere except at Bhavnagar Para where it is less than the average. Day tamperature continues in defect at Rajkot while, elsewhere, it is normal; night temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Cloud over Bombay has decreased but skies remain generally moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabed.—Belgaum reports 1·44" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the South Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Humidity has slightly decreased but remains in excess in the North Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature is generally below the average; minimum is normal except for an excess at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the South Bombay Deccan and light showers are reported from Malabar and the south of the Peninsula. Skies over the West Coast, in Ceylon and also in the Peninsula remain moderately clouded. The barometer continues to fall briskly in the north and pressure is relatively low in the submontane districts of the Punjab and also in the United Provinces.

Light local showers are probable in parts of the Bombay Deccan and on the Malabar Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE TWO SERVICES.

A smile went round the Fleet when it was learned that Sir Edward Seymour was to hoist his flag as an Admiral of the Fleet on a voyage to America. Not merely because of the great satisfaction felt that so distinguished an officer was once more afloat, but because the whole Service has a very shrewd suspicion that this most unusual "mission" to the United States has been ordered simply and solely for the purpose of supplying a precedent for a more protracted voyage in the future of another Admiral of the Fleet, namely Sir John Fisher. It is believed in many quarters that when the time comes for the present First Sea Lord to make room for another, that a desperate attempt will be made to enable him to still have "a finger in the pie," and that he will be sent on a sort of world tour of inspection. Without going into the reasons, suffice to say at present that it is to be most fervently hoped for the sake of the Service that such is not the Government's intention.

NAVAL PERSONNEL NEEDS INCREASING.

It is difficult to understand why, since the Admiralty has now decided on the extra four battleships to complete the eight that could not wait, some steps have not already been taken to recruit an extra number of seamen, stoker, and mechanic ratings during the current financial year. The number of men remaining at the depot ports after the Fleet was mobilised for this year's summer manœuvres showed that, while there was enough ratings for present purposes, yet there was no redundant units over and above those needed to keep the large naval establishments in going order when the crews of the nucloids were raised to full numbers. It is apparent, therefore, that if four extra battleships are to be built their crews should be entered and trained forthwith, since in these days of rapid construction at the shipbuilding yards material can be ordered and ships got ready for the pennant in a shorter period of time than crews can be entered and made efficient to man them. Obviously if trained men are to be taken from the general stock to man extra battleships, boys and youths must be entered to fill their places, or there will be felt in the naval personnel. If a secondary armament of six-inch guns is to be re-introdused, or larger anti-torpedo guns are mounted, the complements of our battleships and cruisers will increase and entail a greater drain on the present small margin of ratings to be found at the naval depots in the ordinary working of the Fleet. Such a state of things would constitute a dangerous national weakness; and time should be taken by the forelock by the proper authorities to avoid such a handicap.

RESHUFFLING OF UNITS.

A surprising and somewhat significant feature in the reshuffling of units which will take place in the closing part of the year is that the battleships belonging to the "Canopus" class should revert from full commission to nucleus crew ships of the lowest grade on the sliding scale principle. The six ships forming this group will eventually constitute a **homogeneous** division of the Fourth Division at the Nore, but as regards their complements they will be practically in the same category as the much older "Royal Sovereigns" composing the Special Service group at Devonport. While admitting the wisdom of bringing the whole of the "Canopus" class into one division and stationing them at the Nore, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the manning difficulty is primarily responsible for the relegation of these vessels from fleet service in the Mediterranean to very small nucleus crew ships barely sufficient for the purposes of maintenance.

INGENUITY AND HEALTHY RIVALRY.

At the same time it is only fair to add that the "Glory," and "Goliath," the first of the "Canopus" class to be placed in the Fourth Division at the Nore on their return from the Mediterranean last winter, are being kept in a condition of efficiency which would enable them to go to sea as fleet units at 48 hours' notice. These vessels have not deteriorated in the least under the nucleus system, and notwithstanding, too, that the crews consist of a mere handful of men, a little ingenuity on the part of the officers, coupled with friendly rivalry, makes it just possible for gunnery practice to be sandwiched between the work entitled in the general maintenance of the ships.

MODERN MANŒUVRES.

Manœuvres and training are, so far as peace conditions permit, the image of war. They inure and habituate the troops to the work of campaigning in good weather or bad, they test the fighting organisation of the forces and all the subsidiary services, and more than all, they give to the Staff and the officers commanding divisions and brigades experience in the handing of large bodies of men. Since the practical institution of the General Staff the training of troops in progressive stages up to the work of the divisions has gained greater value, and the work approaches much nearer to the operations of war than was the case a few years ago. Now we have practically nothing more to learn from foreigners, and it may be expected that in coming years the developments will be greater still. The dirigible balloon will take its place in reconnaissance in England as it has done this year in the German manœuvres near Bad Mergentheim, where by wireless telegraphy the Blue commander was completely informed of the dispositions of Red. Wireless, too, will take a larger place, apart from its use by balloons, and the "fog of war" bids fair to disappear. Here a profound change will be introduced into the handling of troops in the field, and the influence on one arm or the other cannot fail to be profound.

THE CAVALRY DIVISION.

The Cavalry Division is with us a new instrument of war, and it has already given proof of progressive work towards the highest efficiency. As we remark below, there are grave responsibilities resting on the Government in the matter of horse supply. The horse is, in a true sense, the weapon of cavalry, and to leave the force insufficiently supplied in this respect is the worst policy in the world. We are proceeding through doubts towards certainty, and as experience comes, with sobered judgment, we see that the "Cavalry Training," excellent as it is, claims too much and exhorts cavalry to undertake what experienced cavalrymen like Sir John French and Sir Douglas Haig know can only in exceptional circumstances be its 'role.' It is not good to inspire it to intervene in every action, nor perhaps to tell the divisional commander that it is for him to recognise the right moment for intervention. Our cavalry leaders have, however evidently gained a firm grasp of the essential conditions of their service. They have given to the division a flexible character, and are alert to the fact that cavalry cannot deploy and operate in the open if the enemy's guns are in position to open fire upon them. There is a knowledge of the necessity of concentration without the assembly of large masses, and the troops have usually been well in hand. The organisation of the division has been tested and not found wanting. The Horse Artillery were well handled in true relation to the cavalry by Colonel Fanshawe and his brigadiers Colonels Paget and Horne; the machine guns were in action, but require a firmer grasp of the essentials of fire control; and the Royal Engineers were a well-trained body given few opportunities, while evidently much is yet required to make the wireless a success. Taken as a hole the cavalry training marked a great advance on the work of last year, and gives good promise for the future.

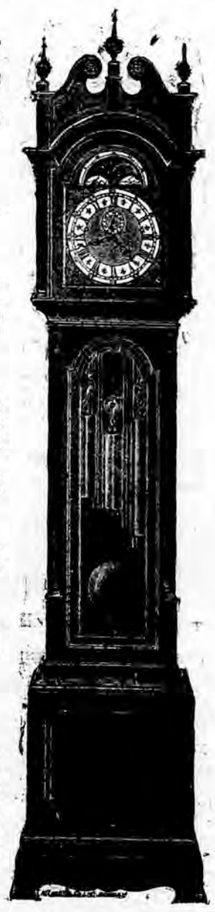
SHORTAGE OF HORSES.

During the exercises of the Cavalry Division it became sufficiently clear that, notwithstanding all that has been said officially to the contrary, there is a serious deficiency of horses. The fact is indisputable that we cannot mobilise the Division at war strength without taking horses from sources outside, where they may be just as necessary for military purposes. The war establishment of a Cavalry Brigade requires 1,460 riding horses, 21 pack horses, and 226 draught animals. The "Times" military correspondent says that when the three Line Brigades reached Salisbury Plain the 1st was 325 short even of the peace establishment, the 2nd 387, and the 4th 312. Some had been kept back for garrison employ, some were sick, some were remounts or otherwise unfit for manœuvres, and some were required for duty and command. Possibly on war mobilisation certain of these might have been available, but comparatively few. What appears to be necessary is to increase the horses per regiment by 100 or 150, if we are to be able to mobilise the cavalry at war strength. It is unsound policy to count remounts as if they were trained horses, or to regard the five-year-olds as capable of standing the strain of severe and prolonged work. As the "Times" correspondent says, it is bad to possess a small force of cavalry, and to send it into the field with only three squadrons to the foreigners' four, but it is worse not to have sufficient horses to fill up the establishments which the General Staff have laid down.

English-Chiming-Clocks

Monuments to the Excellence of British Clock Manufacture

Superlative Quality. Intrinsic Value. Faithful Recorders of Time.



8-DAY Grandfather ¼ Chiming Pendulum Weight Clock.

Height 7 feet 6 inches.

THE DIAL SHOWS THE PHASES OF THE MOON AND STARS, and the numerals are brought into relief by a Silvered Circle which also distinguishes the Seconds.

The Movement

is constructed throughout on the most approved English methods and of the best material procurable. Chimes the quarters on 8 sweet toned ⅝ inch tubes and the hours on a melodious sounding gong.

By moving a small indicator on the dial the clock can be made silent or to chime on 4 tubes only.

The Case

is mahogany well seasoned and polished Artistically relieved with gilt ormolu ornamentations.

Regarding Durability

It is of sufficient durability to carry great value as an hereditary heirloom for 3 or 4 generations.

Rs. **1,275**

PRESENTATION CLOCKS

Our experience in this direction is very extensive having executed many important presentation orders to the satisfaction of purchasers.

Our prices for the same quality of work will more than compare favourably with those of any house in the trade, and there is always an advantage in buying from quite the largest, newest and most varied stock there is.

From Rs. **225** to Rs. **575**.

ENGLISH 8-DAY CHIMING CLOCKS.

The Embodiment of all that is good in clock manufacture. The description of clock illustrated is as follows:

Height 19 ins., width 11¼ ins., Dial 6½ ins. Full quarter chimes on 4 Abbey gongs, striking hours on deep sonorous 5th gong. Can be made silent by moving indicator over dial. Handsome case.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

CUTLER PALMER'S

"Special Blend" Whisky, is a blend of selected distillations of over five years of age, put up in oval bottles to prevent imitation. This

SPECIAL BLEND

has a world wide reputation and the annual shipments exceed 10,000 cases. It is priced to give at a popular price, a genuine malt

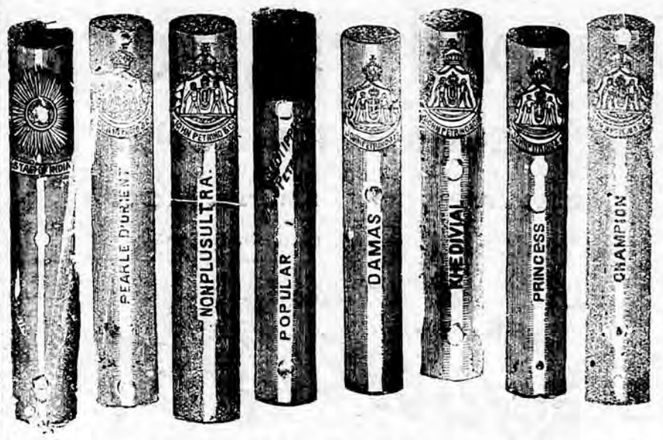
WHISKY.

DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!!

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India per 100 Rs.	**4-0**	**Gold Tipped Popular,** per 100. Rs.	**2-8**
Princess „	**3-0**	**Non Plus Ultra** ... „	**2-8**
Pearled' Orient, „	**3-4**	**Khedivial** ... „	**2-0**
Damas „ „	**2-4**	**Champion** ... „	**1-8**

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN PETRINO & Co.,
BOMPAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physicians' Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Good
Pianos

At Moderate Prices
For SALE
For HIRE
and on the
Easy Payment System.

S. Rose & Co. can offer you a first class selection of Pianos by Steinway, Brinsmead, Knake, Erard, Collard, Bechstein, Schiedmayer, Allison, etc., etc.

All Specially Built for India

Telegrams "ROSEBUD," Bombay.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL &c

EDWIN MILLS & [illegible]

FEARFUL ECZEMA FROM BABYHOOD

Until 8 Years Old—Face First Affected, Then Body—Eyes Almost Hidden—Legs a Mass of Humour—Clothes Stuck Fast to Flesh—Parents Fought Disease in Vain.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE EFFECTED BY CUTICURA

"At the age of three months I first commenced to suffer from eczema which started on the forehead as a red patch. This gradually broke out in spots and in time spread all over my face. Various remedies were tried, but without success. I then commenced treating according to the doctor's orders, but not much good was done. After a few months of this, the disease began to spread all over my face and my parents tell me that at this stage my eyes were like looking into two holes, as the spots were so bad. Eventually the disease left my face only to break out in other parts of my body. They tried medicines, herbs and soaps, and in fact anything that was recommended.

"This trouble went on until I was eight years old. At that age my parents decided to give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. When they were first used, the condition I was in must have been extra bad, as they tell me they had to peel my shirt from my back, as it used to stick to the sores. My legs were a solid mass of eczema from the inside to the calf. My stockings used to stick every time they had to be pulled off along with the spots. I had to wear gloves to keep me from scratching the sores. The first night Cuticura was used I slept all night, which was a thing I had not done for some time. An improvement could be seen immediately and after using three sets of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent I was practically cured. Cuticura Soap was continued for about twelve months when I was quite free and my skin clear again. This is twenty years ago now and I have never suffered since. George A. Gibson, 85, Newton, Dalton on Furness, Lancs, Eng., Aug. 14, 1908."

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A single set often cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc. U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston. Post-free from London depot, liberal sample of Cuticura, with book on the skin.

NEW
IMPERIAL HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED
Opposite the Stock Exchange
AND
Close to all Business Places and Railways.

Entirely rebuilt on the most approved sanitary principles after the Style of modern European Hotels, equipped throughout with Furniture and Fittings of the latest design, unrivalled for style, elegance and comfort matchless for Cuisine and Wines.

Each Room has a Bath attached.

TERMS RS. 3 PER DAY & UPWARDS.

The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

The Art of Cake-making at Home

It is simple nowadays. To do the raising and ensure light and dainty cakes use two ounces, of "the SURE raising powder"—

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
—to one pound of ordinary flour.

Home baking with 'Paisley Flour' is not only more wholesome, but costs less than buying from the shop or using cake mixtures. 'Paisley Flour' is sold in tins, with many interesting recipes.

BROWN & POLSON make it.

The N&C RAINCOAT

FOR WET OR SHINE
MARKS THE WELL DRESSED

POROUS
HEALTHY AND RAINPROOFED THROUGHOUT

LIGHT IN WEIGHT
SMART IN APPEARANCE
MODERATE IN PRICE

ALSO THE
N. & C. PORONELLA WATERPROOF
A RELIABLE RUBBER COAT IN VARIOUS QUALITIES

TO BE HAD FROM LEADING STORES AND OUTFITTERS. WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

NICHOLSON'S RAINCOAT CO.
LIMITED.
BEAUMONT WORKS, ST. ALBANS.
And at 12 MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C., and JORDAN ST., KNOTT MILL, MANCHESTER.

This digital copy was created with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day

MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. „ 35 to 60
Nickel..... „ 25 to 30

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. BOMBAY.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

Flugel's Machine "B," with Codd's Bottler. £32.

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.

NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.

PERFECT FILTRATION INSIDE CARBONATOR.

On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.

Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INVALUABLE

For the COMPLEXION — In HOT CLIMATES

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.

Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

M. BEETHAM & SON. CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Your Doctor has a high opinion of HORLICK'S. Ask him.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S feeds and sustains during fevers, and Medical experience ascribes a very large increase in the percentage of recoveries from Enteric and other fevers to the marvellous power of HORLICK'S in giving the necessary strength and stamina to enable the patient to recuperate and build up the strength so necessary to recovery.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, sores and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the cause and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—THE CHEMICAL AND DRUG CO., LTD., BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND MADRAS.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

"EL ALIENTO."

Rs. 6 per 50

The Very Best in all the Dutch Havanas.
As supplied to Principal Clubs and Messes.
Trial solicited; satisfaction assured.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA: **D. MERWAN & CO.,** MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Beware of Spurious Imitations.

FAMOUS THE "BELL" CARS.

Sole Agents:—

K. & S. MOTOR CO.,
BOMBAY.

Works:—

TARDED.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN

COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness assured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and

ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

---

you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.

Sample and pamphlet free on application to Messrs. TOZHILL, SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.

GULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITIONS).

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

J. C. VICKERY,

Their Majesties' Jeweller, Silversmith, Dressing Case & Leather Goods Manufacturer

179-181-183, REGENT STREET, :: :: LONDON, W.

GREAT NOVELTY. EXPANDING FINGER RING WATCHES.

VICKERY'S Finger Ring Watches can be worn outside the glove, or in the ordinary way.

Gold, Enamel and Diamonds	£21 0 0
„ Ditto, Brilliants	32 10 0
Gold, Enamel and Pearls ..	17 12 6
All Gold	15 15 0

The Largest Stock — of — Novelties in Europe.

Illustrations and prices for any requirement sent by return mail in JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER NOVELTIES, LEATHER GOODS of every kind, FITTED DRESSING CASES and BAGS, SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT CASH WITH ORDER.

LOVELY CABOCHON RINGS.

Vt KERR'S Cabochon AMETHYST, BLUE CHALCEDONY, . . Chrysoprase or Green Jade and 18-ct. Gold Rings . . . . . Only £2 15 0.

CARLTON WHISKY

RICHD. MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND LISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures, WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.

PARIS, 6, rue Vivienne.—Sold by all Chemists

THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR HAIR TONIC

Kaviraj N. N. SEN'S

KESHRANJAN

A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

With incredible rapidity Keshranjan has established itself into public favour. Good articles always sell well; but the steady increasing sale of Keshranjan has surpassed the expectations of its most ardent patrons.

Day by day it is winning fresh golden opinions, enlarging the circle of its admirers, converting the most conservative consumer of other Brands into "Keshranjan Worshippers."

Keshranjan is highly medicated and profusely scented. It is the best Hair producer.

Re. 1 per Bottle.

ASOKARISHTA.

The only infallible remedy for all sorts of female disorders from which majority of modest women suffer in silence. It cures painful, delayed, irregular, scanty or excessive Menstruation, suppression of the Monthly flush, Leucorrhœa or white discharges, and a host of other distressful ailments peculiar to the sex.

Per Phial, Rs. 1-8.

Packing and Postage, As. 7.

OUR SONITA SODHAK cures Black and White leprosy, burning sensation in the palm of the hands and the soles of the feet, swelling of nose, ears and tips of finger, loss of sensation or heaviness of body, black spots over the skin, paleness and weakness of body, etc. Price for a fortnight's measure, Rs. 4; Packing and Postage, As. 11.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise account of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.

Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, etc., etc.

Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

N. B.—TELEGRAMS "KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.

V. VALABHDAS & Co.,
Commission Agents,
Paydhoni, Bombay.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY

MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.

And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

DISTANT NEAR DISTANT NEAR

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7 Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their patrons Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.

Twenty years' experience in sight-testing Retinoscopically.

BEWARE WE HOLD

Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE. PRICES—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application

---

Printed and Published for the Proprietors. "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 36 Frenchurch Street, London, E. C.